

Evening



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Under the Gun.

BRIEF HART'S LATEST POEM.

Under the guns of the Fort on the Hill
Daisies are blossoming, buttercups all.
Up the gray ramparts the clematis flings
High its green ladders, and clammers and clings.

Under the guns,
Under the guns of the Fort on the Hill.

Under the guns of the Fort on the Hill,
Once shook the earth with the cannonade's
thrill.

Once trod the buttercups, feet that now still
Lie all at rest in their trench by the hill.

Under the guns,
Under the guns of the Fort on the Hill.

Under the guns of the Fort on the Hill,
Equal the rain falls on good and on ill;
Still blooms the upland, and still the brook
runs.

Still tolls the husbandman—under the guns,
Under the guns,
Under the guns of the Fort on the Hill.

Under the guns of the Fort on the Hill,
Lord, in Thy mercy we wait on Thy will.
Under the guns,
Lord! is it Peace that Thy goodness still
shows?

Under the guns,
Under the guns of the Fort on the Hill.

Hanged But at Large.

An Iowa Man Comes to Life After His
Body is Given to His Friends.

The telegraph recently reported the hanging of Reuben Proctor, of Iowa, for murder. A strange story in relation to this matter is told by the Des Moines Leader, of which the following is the substance: After life had been pronounced extinct, the body was delivered to its friends. It was taken home and laid out upon the bed, and a member of the family kept watch by its side. The person fell asleep for a few hours, and upon waking observed that the features of the supposed corpse had undergone no change, and were not rigid and fixed as in death. He felt the arms and legs, and found them limp and not without a slight degree of warmth. Putting his ear in the region of the heart, he thought he could hear it faintly beating. He then took a mirror, and, holding it to the lips, a slight moisture became visible on the glass. He rubbed this away and held it there again, and with like result. Again and again he repeated the experiment, and always with the same result, until he became satisfied that the moisture was the result of respiration. He then roused the rest of the family by shouting the announcement that Reuben was still alive, but not until they had examined for themselves could they be convinced of the fact. This unlooked for position of affairs threw the household into a tumult of excitement, and for a time they knew not what to do. They dared not send for medical aid, fearing that the mob might learn of it and return to make sure work a second time. At length, with such methods as suggested themselves, they set about the work of resuscitation. They rubbed the body vigorously. They threw cold water on the face. For some time they seemed to accomplish nothing, but at last a feeble groan escaped the lips; his eyes open, closed again, as if dreading to see. They spoke to him, told him he was with his friends and need have no fear. He again opened his eyes and looked about him in a curious, wondering way, and after a few attempts spoke, but with great difficulty. He did not seem to be conscious of the events of the day, and asked what had happened. They told him, and as his memory was awakened to the terrible ordeal he had undergone, a convulsive tremor shook his whole frame. What remains may be briefly told. A mock funeral was agreed upon. As was natural, the house was shunned by the neighbors, and thus contributed to the scheme there in progress. A coffin was procured, filled with dirt, and was duly consigned to the grave. A few days after, Reuben Proctor, so disguised that his own mother would not recognize him, left his home never to return.

THE ROVER CASE.—Many people have inquired of the Tribune reporter as to what action had been or was to be taken by the Board of Pardons in the Rover matter. As Rover has not yet received his sentence the Board are unable to take up his case at this session. Sentence will probably be pronounced by Judge Wright this week, and then the Board will take action. There is very little doubt but what the sentence of death will be commuted to imprisonment for life.—Tribune.

We hope the prediction may prove true.

That Low-Cut Dress.

Mary Clemmer Reiterates Her Criticism on Miss Kellogg's Dress.

"Mary Clemmer," in the Boston Herald, reiterates her criticism on the stage dress of Clara Louise Kellogg.

"Now I 'insinuated' nothing against Clara Louise Kellogg; I would scorn to 'insinuate' anything against any woman living. I simply asserted that Miss Kellogg, on the platform of a concert room, was less modestly dressed than Aimee, in La Margolaine of opera bouffe, and I assert this still. I also said that nakedness is not any purer at a party, or in a concert room than it is in opera bouffe, or in Lydia Thompson's troupe, and I say this again. I am not a prude, and don't believe it to be the duty of a beautiful woman to wear her corset to her ears, or her sleeves to her thumbs. There is a happy mean in which nature's matchless curves may be defined without vulgarity. But when a woman verging on forty bends over her piano with no dress to speak of above her waist, and with the air and attitude of a coquette of sixteen, cries to a thousand people, 'Beware! beware!' she presents a picture at which some women blush, for which no money can pay, and which Lydia Thompson herself never outdid.

"I did not say that Miss Kellogg was not 'the most devoted of daughters,' or that she was not the most 'modest and estimable in every relation of life.' I prefer to believe her all that her friends assert. Being this she owes it to herself and to the pure women of the land not to yield implicitly to the law of her modiste. By her own will she should draw a sharp line of distinction between her attire and that of women who, by the very exigencies of their calling, are placed under social ban. My dear friend, my dear brother, of mankind let us free our minds of cant! Were this possible to human nature, how much more simple, refined and pure would be the ways and means of society. I am sick of the cant that lifts up holy hands against Lydia Thompson, then rushes to embrace Kellogg, in like attire, and then dons a garb for its own German that has put many a brother, husband and son to shame. That such attire, or rather the lack of it, has been the result of custom and of thoughtlessness, rather than of any conscious immodesty, I do not doubt. But it is impossible that any woman should wear it long unconsciously; that she should persist in such attire without finding the occasion for thoughtfulness, she never had it before. The honorable man is yet to be found who is willing that his sister, his wife, or his daughter should provoke the promiscuous gaze by the loudness or paucity of her attire. When even the courts of England are banishing a style of dress that puts the loveliness of women on common exhibition, it is quite time that the women of America, who are 'models of virtue,' should drop the garb of the demi monde and set a like example."

Affecting.

While the Board of Pardons were in session at the Governor's office this morning, a very affecting scene transpired. The case of Stephen H. Winnie, a young man sentenced from Eureka county to four years' imprisonment for the crime of burglary, was being considered on petition for pardon. Numerous documents were produced bearing witness to the young man's previous good conduct, and finally the letter of his aged mother. It was a beautiful letter, filled with that love that only a mother can bear towards a son when shame and adversity has overtaken him. She pleaded nobly, told how her boy had always pursued an upright life; he had wandered off in pursuit of work, and finally that she received the cheering news that he was on his way to the parental home; that he was overtaken by adversity, and in the moment of despondency he was tempted by the devil through the agency of wicked men to commit a crime—the first in his life. One could fancy he saw the distressed mother pleading and looking towards heaven as this passage was read: "Gentlemen, he is my only son—the staff of my declining years. Return him to his mother's arms and a just God will bless you." There was not a dry eye in the room, and Judge Hawley was so affected that he was unable to pursue the reading of the document for several minutes. The mother's pleading was not in vain. The Board after a few minutes' deliberation, pardoned the man. Let Stephen return to his good mother, turn over a new leaf, forget the past, and become a man worthy of such a mother.—Carson Tribune, Jan. 15.

Courting in Texas.

The San Antonio Express tells the following characteristic story of the border: About a half a day's ride to the southeast of San Antonio, nestled cozily in a post oak grove, is the unassuming village of Laverna. The resident of the village and its vicinity are good people—that is, they are intelligent, honest, industrious, and merit the respect of all who know them. A young gentleman of this city, being desirous of a country home, selected the village of Laverna above all others as a pleasant place of residence. He accepted a clerkship in one of the chief stores of the place, and for some months has held the position he secured to the satisfaction of his employer, and the pleasure of many customers who called. In brief, the young man became quite popular, and, being a city gent, his enticing manners appealed to the tenderest recesses of the heart of a lovely young lady who figured among the many pretty young misses of the neighborhood. He was invited to "call around," which request, of course, he was only too glad to comply with, and it was not long before friendship's ties grew into the strongest bonds. He repeated his visits, and every additional meeting seemed to add new luster to the spark of love that was so willingly to weld the broken link that barred the two from Heaven's court. But there lived in the same vicinity another loving native of the soil also having an ambition akin to that of the young clerk, who, when he was informed that his hopes were about to be blasted by this "stranger in the clay," determined upon a desperate measure to stop the proceedings, though bloodshed must ensue. So the other day he stimulated himself with drink, procured a revolver, and proceeded to the residence of his coveted bride in search of the man who had dared to venture "to cut him out." As he approached the home of the young lady, threats went forth as to his purpose, and his rival who was there, being unarmed felt insecure. The young lady promptly conceived what was the matter, and instructed her San Antonio lover to betake himself to flight through the rear outlet of the house, secrete himself in a certain place and wait until she should bring his horse around to him. The young man ran, but unfortunately, in jumping the fence, which he was obliged to do for safety, lost the anterior section of his deerskins, much to his personal chagrin and the amusement of an excited spectator. Meanwhile, the violent disposed rival was disarmed and persuaded to go in peace, while the San Antonian bestrode his pacer and skipped the country, leaving the young man with the six-shooter master of the situation. The last heard of the young San Antonian was that he had been seen in the vicinity of the court house in this city making an effort to place himself under the protection of the strong arm of the law, his rival was sitting musingly in front of the big log fire, while the young lady, for the folly of their conduct, no doubt wishes that both of the parties had never even learned her name.

Edmunds' proposition in reference to the making of nominations by the President, is the same in substance as that which Trumbull when in the Senate embraced, in the form of a bill, frequently urging its passage. This bill was absolutely prohibitory upon the members of Congress against whom penalties were provided for voluntarily soliciting or recommending the appointment of any person to the civil service. The good understanding established between the President and Edmunds, followed by New Hampshire sitting down upon William E. Chandler, has probably put an end to the danger of the Republican cry of "Republican revolt against the Administration." Among the signs of this is Conkling's tardy disavowal of his purpose to assist in discrediting the President's title.

The Italians are not well pleased with their late king's cabinet, and fear that the new king, Humbert I., may prove inadequate to the present emergency. They therefore favor the calling of parliament. Humbert, like his father, has shown himself a good soldier and professes sound, liberal principles; besides which, like his father, he, above all things, abhors subjection to priests.

Wonders of Greenland.

Clements Markham last night at the London Institution, gave a lecture on Greenland. His history of the early discoveries included the voyage of Eric the Red and a curious expedition of clergymen in the thirteenth century from the bishopric of Gardar, in the south of Greenland, towards the unknown north. The Norsemen built churches and villages on the rare green strips up the fords, but the savages destroyed them; and for three centuries Greenland was closed. Hall was the first Englishman who laid his bones on the shore of Greenland. In 1721, Hans Egede, the apostle of the Esquimaux, landed in Greenland. It has been found impossible to penetrate for any distance into the vast interior. The natives believe it to be inhabited by enormous and malignant beings. It is 320,000 square miles in extent, the whole being a mass of ice. A Danish professor in 1820 made his way for thirty miles inland, and described the scene he saw. There is nothing but a white world supporting a blue vault. From far below one's feet there comes up a moaning noise, the voice of rivers flowing far beneath. Occasionally there are loud reports from the opening of a cleft, a vast mass of water pierces its way in the ice down to the underlying granite itself, for thousands of feet. At thirty miles from the coast the height above the sea was 2,200 feet, and the ice was still rising. A wonderful sight is that of the colossal rivers, deep and broad, which flow between tall blue banks and pour at the end of their course down a cleft with a mighty cascade, which is conspicuous from a distance by the cloud of mist which always hangs above it. On the strips of the land near the coast the Greenland flora, though scanty, is very pleasant to the eye. Vegetation covers the ground in thick masses, forming turf in the level places, while it fills the chinks and crannies of the rocks and creeps over the surface of the stone, giving a bright appearance to the land in summer. The prettiest thing of all is the club moss, with its graceful little white bell flowers like miniature lilies of the valley. With it are generally the dwarf willow and birch and the whorlberry with its red berry and glossy little leaves. As far as Disco, but not further north, there are beds of lady's mantle and angelic and masses of holly fern, the erect red blossom of the pedicularis, bright little red and white saxifrages, the dandelion potentillas and ranunculus, the Arctic poppy, the sweet-smelling ledum palustre, and the showy, purple blossoms of the epilobium alpinum. The study of Greenland botany, interesting in itself, derives special importance from the hypotheses to which its remarkable character has given rise. Sir J. Hooker suggests that the Scandinavian flora, which is one of the oldest in the globe, extended during the warm period preceding the glacial over the whole Polar regions, including Greenland and Arctic America. On the arrival of the glacial period this flora was driven slowly southward to the extremity of the Greenland peninsula in its longitudes, and to latitudes of the Alleghany and White Mountains in their longitudes. The effect in Greenland would be to leave there only the more Arctic forms of vegetation, the rest being, as it were, driven into the sea. In the decline of the glacial period Greenland could be repopulated with plants only by the northern migration of the Scandinavian species. In America the Scandinavian plants would ascend the Alleghany, and many plants which have been driven out of Greenland, but preserved in southern latitudes of North America, would reappear in Parry Islands and Labrador. Mr. Markham dwelt upon speculations like these, and upon facts connected with the meteorology, meteorology, ethnology, etc. of Greenland, to show the value of Arctic exploration for its contributions to science, as well as for the encouragement of that maritime enterprise to which our country owes so much of its greatness and renown.—London Times.

The Chinese are growing belligerent. Having whipped the Kashgars, they are now threatening Siam. Nor this alone. They are holding the hoodlums in check in San Francisco. The tops of their houses on Sacramento and Dupont streets are piled with rocks from the size of a tin-cup to a tea-kettle, and they invite attack.

The siege of the women suffragists has been raised, and Senate and House are greatly relieved. We admire the ladies' pluck pretty much in the same way that we do a book peddler's check.

A Stone Gal.

A Curious Case of Human Petrification in North Carolina.

[Correspondence Raleigh Observer.]

It is a fact not generally known that the cemetery of the Methodist Church in Hendersonville, N. C., contains a petrified human body. About the year 1836, Miss Adeline Byers lived with her father, Francis C. Byers, fifteen miles south of Asheville, in Henderson county. She was a bright sweet girl, much beloved by all who knew her, and her hand was sought in marriage even before she was of marriageable age. At last she was won by William Pinkey Murray, whom she had known long and well. Soon the nuptials were celebrated, and the bride and bridegroom set out in search of a new country, following the setting sun to the Mississippi valley. There they located and began the journey of life together in real earnest. Prosperity and happiness came to them, until, at an unexpected moment, death cut down Mrs. Murray in the very prime of life. The disconsolate widower consigning the body of his deceased wife to the dust, as he supposed, sought "surcease of sorrow" in the wilds of Texas. A few years afterward Dr. Josiah Johnson, intending to return to North Carolina, whence he had removed with his brother-in-law, Mr. Murray, disinterred the body of Mrs. Murray for the purpose of carrying it back with him. Imagine how amazed he was to find it in the coffin just as he had seen it there years before. The same features—almost the very same expression. But what he saw was not flesh—it was solid stone. The whole body had petrified. In that condition he carried it to North Carolina, and delivered it to the aged father, Mr. Byers, who could hardly doubt that his daughter had come home to him asleep. The news spread that Adeline's body had been turned into rock, and great was the desire to see it. Attempts were made, it is said, to steal it out of the cellar where the old gentleman had carefully concealed it, but they were unsuccessful. All through the war it was guarded by the father as the most sacred trust, but few persons being allowed to see it. About six years ago, however, it was quietly buried in the Methodist cemetery at Hendersonville, where it is hoped it will be permitted to rest until the "resurrection morn."

A Nation's Pawn-Shop.

The Consul at Florence sends to the Department of State an interesting sketch of the workings of the governmental lone institution (Monte di Pietà) of Italy, first introduced by Berardo da Fieltri, towards the close of the 15th century, for the relief of the indigent against Hebrew usury. It achieved success, and the money-lending Jews were banished from Florence. The first establishment started with a capital of \$2801, which increased through governmental and private bounty to some \$38,000 in 1550. The profit in excess of expenses were divided among the pledgers or distributed to the city poor. For four centuries, through the political and social changes of Italy, the institution has prospered and enlarged its good work of aiding the suffering poor, but not enriching itself at their expense. On the first of January 1876, the operations of Monte di Pietà, of Florence, were greatly enlarged by the opening of a new edifice, especially and completely adapted for the reception, storage and sale of pledges. It is in charge of two stewards only, responsible under heavy bonds and appointed for two years. The business is conducted in two sections, each for a term of two years, the first year for the receipts of pledges, and the second for the liquidation of accounts and sale of unredeemed pledges. Each section is in charge of its steward, so that the receiver of the one year becomes the lender the next year, and at the close of the second year his store-rooms are entirely empty and his balance-sheet prepared for submission to the Government with such accuracy that the deficit for 1876 was but 34 francs out of a total business of 9,800,000 francs. The institution is of great utility to all classes. Even the higher social classes resort to it without hesitation for relief from temporary embarrassment. But the indigent are most especially benefited, the low charges on pledges not being enough to defray even working expenses in mark contrast to the exorbitant profits of unscrupulous private pawn-brokers.

King Emanuel's funeral which will take place to-morrow promises to be an imposing affair.

All Sorts.

"Tze right," shouted a military officer to his company. "Well," grunted a green private, "nobody said you wasn't right."

They've just held a convention of undertakers in Orange county. Isn't this convention business being run into the ground? It's tomb much—tomb much.—Catskill Recorder.

"Surely you must be tired, aunty, I can't think how it is you are able to work so long." "Lawks bless you, my dear, when I onst sits down to it like, I'm just too lazy to leave off."

A young Iowa man welcomed his sweetheart with so cordial an embrace that a pistol in his pocket exploded, seriously wounding a boy who was looking on, forgetful that two are company.

A farmer the other day wrote to a New York merchant asking how the farmer's son was getting along and where he slept at night. The merchant replied, "He sleeps in the store in the day time. I don't know where he sleeps at night."

An Irishman, fresh from the old country, saw a turtle for the first time and at once made up his mind to capture it. The turtle caught him by the finger, and he, holding it at arm's length, said, "Faith, and ye had better let loose the howly ye have, or I'll kick ye out of the very box ye sit in, be jabbers."

The Chicago Times prepared the following parody on "Roll On, Silver Moon," to be sung at the mass meeting in Chicago in behalf of the Bland bill.

Roll on, silver dollar,
We have met in your defense;
We love you, we adore you,
Though you are but ninety cents.

An old colored lady is reported to have said in the experience meeting: "Whenever I se goin' on a journey, I begin to pack my trunk as long ways ahead, and I packs a little every day. Den I se sure dat when the whistle blows I'll be ready. An' just so I tries to do a little every day to get ready for de good world, so dat when Gabriel blows de big trumpet, I may have my trunk ready to git right on de train."

A painter once a store did keep,
And he was quite a joker;
For when he found his girl asleep,
He with a yellow ochre
—Hacksack Republican.

There is a man in Indianapolis who will probably meet the same death as Mr. Cabot of Enfield. He was bitten some months ago by a cat, and, though the wound was promptly cauterized, he has made himself almost crazy by imagining that he is going to die of hydrophobia. He reads all medical literature bearing on hydrophobia, takes special delight in newspapers that detail hydrophobic cases, and, whenever any pain manifests itself near the old hurt, then he feels sure it has come at last. His physician thinks he will eventually develop the disease purely by imagination.

THE IMAGINATION.—The inward man has all that belongs to the imagination—that sweet vagrant of the universe. The imagination is the inside sight. It is the foundation element of faith. It works at once with the affections and the reason, and gives them light and variety not only, but elevation, tending to hold them up, as if it were a guiding angel, sent down from on high to teach the souls of men how to work towards their destiny; and who shall tell what fascinations, who shall write down in a book the pictures and fantasies, who shall enumerate the ten thousand new creations of the human soul under the influence of the imagination? We sit as gods. We create at times. We move at times as if on the wings of Milton's angel, over the vast abyss, viewing one form of creation or another. We can create the morning as we lie at night. We can create the sound of birds although we are far from them. In the midst of Winter we can create Summer; and in Summer we can cool ourselves by thoughts of Winter. We can bring the distant past and the far-off future into the present. We can live a most beautiful and creative life by the powers of the imagination.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Several clergymen of San Francisco are trying to settle the hell fire and future punishment question. They find that the mass of intelligent men hold that Deity never contemplated that Satan should take nine-tenths of the human race off with him at close of the judgement sentence.

RENO WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The "Man Eater" Again.

The *Times-Review*, of Tuscarora, thus speaks of a notorious personage whose peculiarities, in view of a probable future visit, our officials should make a note of:

Mike McGowan, who some of the Comstock papers sometime ago invested with the above title, is again in the toils of the law. While drunk Saturday night he kicked up a row in Sullivan & Van Wie's saloon, and but for the (in) opportune appearance of Officer Crane, would probably have received the contents of a double barreled shot gun in his hold, which would have ballasted him for a voyage to the other side of Jordan. He was taken to the lock-up, where he remained until yesterday afternoon, when he was taken before Justice Abbott, who set his trial for ten o'clock this morning. It is about time that this intolerable nuisance should receive a lesson which will forever free Elko county from his presence and the expense of his keeping. There never was a bronco fighter so overated as this fellow. He is merely a vicious hummer, and the notoriety which has been given him by the press is his entire stock in trade. His professed occupation is that of a cook, but he will never work for any length of time, even when he has an opportunity. His racket is to live as long as he can in a community upon his reputation as a "Man Eater" and then commit some offense which will insure him good living and snug quarters for a few weeks in the county jail. He is always very careful never to take any chances of being sent to the State Prison, because there he would have to work, but a lazy life in a county jail, with plenty to eat and nothing to do, is as good a thing as he wants. It is about time that his incarceration be accompanied with a little of what the law contemplates—punishment. If he be sent to Elko again let Sheriff Sietz allow him no more the statute provides, and no more. Let him be kept in his cell during the term of his sentence, and let his diet be such as will be certain to insure him against an attack of the gout. One term of the statutory provision strictly interpreted and enforced, and our word for it, he will hunt some other county which offers better inducements in the matter of grub and prison discipline.

FOUND DEAD.—Plumas National of the 12.—On Tuesday last week word was brought to Taylorville that a man named John McCrory, well known in that section, had died at Dr. Eaves' place, near Lone Rock, the day before. McCrory had been under Eaves' medical care some time. He was a member of the Good Templar's Lodge, at Taylorville, and several of the members volunteered to go up and bring the corpse down. They found him in a little cabin, sitting on a box, his legs crossed, and leaning on a bunk. The corpse was brought to Taylorville, and an inquest held by Esq. Church, and a post mortem examination made by Dr. Carter. The verdict of the jury was that deceased "died from exhaustion, and want of proper attention." The case has excited considerable comment in Indian Valley, and some ugly rumors are in circulation concerning it. We suppose that the matter will be examined by the proper legal authorities, when the facts will be brought to light. McCrory was an old resident of Indian Valley and vicinity, and was an industrious and good citizen. He was a native of Ohio, and the register gives his age at 43.

Ere sin had marked him for its own and guilt had petrified his tender cheek, the gifted young economist of the *Reno Journal* emitted these following true and indubitable words, namely, as follows: "There is not one property holder or taxpayer who does not recognize the call for an extra session of the Legislature a plain business proposition, and a transaction which should be carried out immediately, and petitions should be circulated in every city, town and village, asking the Governor to issue his proclamation calling the Legislature together to relieve the people of some of their burdens."—*Carson Appeal*.

A dispatch from Deadwood says: Tuesday noon Mrs. Elizabeth F. Lowell made her appearance at the Mother mine and ordered the men to leave the mine, at the same time drawing a six-shooter to enforce her demand. The men withdrew, when she cut down the windlass and threw the ore car down the hill. One of the owners began to expostulate with her, when she again drew her revolver and fired, but with no other effect than to convince the miners of the earnestness of her intention. The miners had Mrs. Lowell arrested.

The total number of trained soldiers Germany could dispose of in time of war, including the troops of the land-sturm, is estimated at from 3,000,000 to 3,400,000 men, of whom 1,300,000 belong to the regular army and landwehr.

General Garibaldi has written King Humbert, begging him to follow in his father's footsteps.

Senator Ferry of Michigan, thinks Grant could win the Presidential race in 1880.

Fifty Dollars for a Wife, and Credit at That.

A correspondent of the Boston *Globe*, from Rutland, Vermont, December 31st, says: "Caledonia county's sensation is a wife trade, between Noble G. Smith, a United States whisky detective, and Marcellus Colby. Some few years ago Noble took unto himself a wife from West Burke, a comely lass, who in the absence of her liege lord fell into the way of admiring Colby. Colby, being of a mercantile disposition, concluded to gain the woman of his affection by diplomacy and trade, and soon a bargain was struck Smith agreeing to take and accept \$10 in cash and a note duly signed and endorsed for \$40 in consideration for the wife of his bosom. Mrs. Smith consented, and bag and baggage was transferred to the domicile of Colby. The note matured, but was not paid, and discovering at the conclusion of a justice trial that the consideration was not a valid one, and that he could not recover, he determined to be revenged. He went before the Grand Jury and complained against Colby for adultery, suppressing the business of the transaction. Colby was indicted, tried and convicted, and on the nature of the transaction being made known in court, the State's attorney determined to prosecute Smith, but he is not to be found.

OPIMUM EATING IN INDIA.—The *Medical Examiner* of London, in commenting on a paper by Mr. Richards, remarks that the opium-eating, at least in Balasore, does not appear to cause either crime or insanity, for the inhabitants are a peaceable, law-abiding race, and the insane form only .0069 per cent. of the population. Excessive use of opium may debase a man or make him a great sot, but never a raving maniac or a great criminal. Mr. Richards thus formulates the conclusion at which he arrived: 1. That opium is taken habitually by about eight or ten per cent. of the adult population of Balasore, and that the average daily allowance for a man is seven grains, and for a woman five grains. 2. That moderation is the rule. 3. That moderate doses include from two to sixteen grains per diem, according to circumstances. 4. That the opium eating is much more common in unhealthy localities than in healthy ones, even though they are situated in the same district. 5. That the drug may be and is sometimes taken in very large doses—thirty grains and upward—without producing any very serious ill-effect, much depending on the constitution, etc., of the individual and his habituation to its use. 6. That whatever the effect of the excessive use of the drug may be, when taken in moderation it is positively beneficial where such diseases as fever, elephantiasis, rheumatism, etc., are prevalent, and where food is scarce. 7. That the effects of even the most excessive use of opium are harmless, both to the individual and to society, compared with those of the excessive use of alcohol.

A PATERNAL GOVERNMENT.—The Wurtemberg Government erected, a few years ago, a number of dwellings for the men employed in the iron-works, and lately has built quite a little town at Stuttgart for the benefit of its employees in the railroad and postoffice departments. What led to their erection was the very rapid increase in the rentals and cost of living (one of the many blessings of a united Germany). The Government rents these buildings, which are admirably designed for comfort and economy to its employees, who pay a moderate rent. The course was probably found to be more economical than raising their salaries. In connection with the dwellings are a public kitchen, and large bath and wash-houses. What renders the boon especially valuable is the fact that the site is delightful and most salubrious, and that every possible sanitary precaution has been taken. Those who benefited formerly had to huddle in narrow quarters among ill-drained streets.

WAR NOTES.—A great battle was fought on Monday between Tatar Bazarjik and Philippopolis. The Turks afterward took up a position near Philippopolis, and ordered the inhabitants to leave the town.

The Russian government has ordered forty-two more torpedo boats at Stettin, to be completed by the middle of April.

Servia intends to claim the following peace conditions: The independence of the principality, the cession of Old Servia and indemnity for the Turkish devastations in the last war.

During the remainder of this week nothing but the remonetization of silver will be talked of in Congress. Chaffee, of Colorado, will vote for remonetization now, having talked with the people of the West during the vacation. Voorhees will blow his horn to-day, which is said will be a Presidential blast for Hendricks in 1880.

"You must have been drinking strong coffee," remarked a billiard-player to his opponent, whose hand trembled. "No, but I've been using considerable chalk o'late," replied the other, as he caromed on both reds—and went out.

Terrific Storm in Carson Valley.

[Thursday's Carson Appeal.]
We learn from Al Harkness, the driver of the southern stage, that the most fearful storm that he, or the oldest inhabitant ever experienced, visited Carson Valley yesterday. The storm in its fury swept violently from one end of the valley to the other, bearing almost everything in its track. Fences were torn up, trees blown down, and boards blown high in air.

THE STAGE.
which left Carson yesterday when a short distance out of Genoa was blown over by the sheer force of the wind. Con. held to his team like Jehu the son of Nimshi, kept them in check and brought them promptly to a stand still so that none of the passengers were injured in the least. One of the

BRIDGES.
over the Carson was blown completely from its place and some of the others so destroyed as to be impassable. The passengers were conveyed across the stream in a buggy to Boyd's, the stage dragged over, loaded and sent on its good shape. We trust Con. went through all serene. It won't be his fault if he didn't. In

GENOA.
there is a scene of desolation. Located as it is, in the very teeth of a storm. The wind rushes down the canyons and forms in whirlwinds in the town. Porches were torn up, roofs blown down and the streets presented all the appearance of a wreck after a hurricane. The greatest consternation prevailed. People were momentarily expecting their homes to be demolished and were in constant dread of accident and danger. As our informant left a man who had been

SEVERELY INJURED.
was brought in on a litter. The cause and extent of his injuries could not be learned as the accident occurred up in the mountains. It was reported by those who came down with him, that there was a man killed in a cabin in one of the canyons. We trust this may be merely a rumor and that life has not been lost. Al told us that the fury of the storm was greater in the town than out in the valley. While the wind was at its height

WALLEY'S STABLE.
at the Warm Spring accidentally took fire and burned to the ground. "Take it all in all the storm was an extremely severe one and we trust further particulars may bring us no worse news.

LATER.—A. C. Pratt, editor of the Carson Valley News, who came down last evening en route for San Francisco, confirms all the foregoing and further informs us that all the bridges over the Carson and its tributaries are blown off. That the man reported dead has been brought in but is still alive; that a rockaway and team belonging to parties in Virginia was burned at Walley's and that the Genoa Plume Company's flume is destroyed.

STILL LATER.
GENOA, January 16.
A Frenchman was brought to town this afternoon from the Sierra Nevada Canyon, having two or three fingers broken, and being also badly stunned by a piece of wood falling on him, which was lifted by the wind. But for his presence of mind in throwing back his hands he would no doubt have been instantly killed. His fingers had to be amputated. This is not the only disaster which has occurred. Another man has been brought in injured by the falling of a pile of wood. Fences and outhouses have been blown down and the camps around the town have been more or less destroyed. The barn belonging to Mrs. Walley's warm springs was blown down and caught fire, burning it up entirely. The other property is safe. All the carriages and horses were destroyed which were in the barn at the time. The gentle zephyrs have not been so gentle after all.

RESTORATIONS OF PENSIONS TO SOUTHERNERS.—No step has been taken in Congress towards securing pensions for those who served in the Confederate army on account of that service. The bill introduced by Senator Ransom and Representatives Stephens are to restore the pensions granted ante bellum for services in the Indian, Florida and Mexican wars to persons who subsequently served in the Confederate army, and who were by law deprived thereafter of the pensions which they had been paid from the Union Treasury. As the civil leaders of the Rebellion have been pardoned and admitted into an official position, it would be an act of justice to restore the pensions of a few hundred disabled veterans who were forced by the surrounding public opinion to enlist under the Confederate flag. To do this the clauses inserted in the revised statutes, which now exclude them from the pension rolls, must be repealed, and it is for this repeal that legislation is asked by Ransom and Stephens.

An oyster was recently found in a tank of boarding-house soup. A post-mortem revealed the fact that he died from grief superinduced by lack of company.

"Boiling hair in a solution of tea will darken it," says an exchange; but some folks don't like to have their tea darkened in that way.

Inhuman Wretches.

One of the worst cases of heartless cruelty that we have ever heard of, is published in Monday's *Elko Independent*: "A boy 14 years of age, brother of W. C. Conwell of Carlin, about the 25th of November, left his home at that place, without the knowledge of his relatives, and went off with a couple of California sheep men named Barber and Dixon, in the capacity of herder. His employers were taking a band of sheep to their Winter quarters, near the town of Terrace in Utah, and during the intensely cold weather which prevailed in December, while crossing a forty mile desert, the boy's feet were badly frozen. About the time the camp was reached, the band of sheep stampeded and the owners followed them, leaving the lad with his feet frozen, in a cabin without any fuel or blankets, and with nothing to eat, except a small piece of mutton and no companion but a half famished dog, which devoured the greater portion of the food. The poor boy would undoubtedly have perished but for the cries of the animal, which were heard by a neighboring sheep herder, who came to the cabin and took the boy to his camp. Some time afterwards the heartless wretches returned to the cabin where they had left the boy, and upon being informed of his condition, refused even to go and see him. The lad was brought to Elko by his brother, who had been informed of his condition, and on Monday his foot was amputated below the instep, some of the toes having dropped off. The left foot was also badly frozen, but it is thought it can be saved. If the inhuman monsters who so basely deserted the youngster don't find quarters in the next world where they won't suffer from cold, we were sadly imposed upon by the religious teachers of our early years.

A Great Lawyer's Weakness.

Martin Luther was one of the most famous lawyers of his time. He was a little above the medium height, and was slovenly in appearance. His dress was a compound of the fine and coarse, and seemed never to have felt the brush. He wore ruffles at the wrist, richly edged with lace, after every one else had abandoned them. These ruffles were conspicuously broad and were always dirty with tobacco juice. Judge Taney said that in his speech he used vulgarisms, and that he heard him say "crotch" him, instead of caught him, and we set down, instead of sat down. His genius was frequently clouded by the excessive use of strong drink. Being engaged in an important case, he promised his clients the day before the suit was to be tried not to drink any liquor. He retired to his room, but could not resist the desire for stimulants. He sent for a bottle of brandy and a loaf of bread, and after saturating the bread thoroughly with the brandy he ate it, and his unfortunate appetite was satisfied, and he claimed that he kept his promise not to drink. He tried the cause in the ablest possible manner, but on being reproached by his clients for his virtual violation of his promise, he remarked, "I did not drink a drop; besides say no more about it. Had it not been for the bread I would have lost the case."

He had a paralytic stroke, and having squandered his large earnings at the bar as fast as they were acquired, in his old age, under the goadings of penury, he removed to New York and received the hospitalities and kind attentions of Aaron Burr, whom he ably defended at Richmond. Before his death the Legislature passed a resolution that everyone on being admitted to the bar should pay \$1 cash for his use. He died on July 10, 1836, when he was eighty-two years of age.

The *Cleveland Herald* asks all the ministers to send it concise answers to the following questions:

1. Do you believe in a hell?
2. If so, what sort of a place do you think it is and where is it?
3. What classes and kinds of people go there?
4. Why are they sent there?
5. Once in, can they ever get out?
6. What is the character of punishment inflicted upon the lost soul?
7. Is the doctrine of eternal damnation plainly and necessarily derived from the original Hebrew and Greek versions of the Bible?
8. Is a belief in hell an essential part of Christian religion?

A new bonanza is being opened up in the Con. Virginia, on the 1750 level, far to the east, and where it could hardly have been expected that a large body of ore, or a body of ore of any kind, would be found. Superintendent Fair has long felt that there might be something in that direction, but it seemed so improbable that he dismissed the matter from his mind as often as it occurred to him. Finally he determined to run a drift into the suspected region, in order to set the matter at rest and be no more troubled with it.—*Virginia Chronicle*.

While growling at her husband last Summer a woman in Chicago was struck by lightning and instantly killed. Ladies should paste this paragraph in their hats.

The average daily mortality from cholera at Mecca, up to the 31st of December, was 69, and at Jeddah the average daily mortality was 38.

Bertha Von Hillern.

How the Celebrated Pedestrienne Trains for Her Walks.

[Baltimore News.]

Miss Von Hillern will begin her second and last great walk in this city, at the Masonic Temple next Monday evening. Lady admirers of the little German must remember that she accomplishes her wonderful feat of endurance only after months of perseverance and self denial. To rise at seven o'clock, take a raw egg and crust of bread, and start off on a ten mile tramp before breakfast, would as a rule, cool the ardor of any by the most ambitious amateur. Following the exercise comes her daily bath, and then a substantial breakfast of raw beef, boiled potatoes, oat meal and bread. Pastry and the professional pedestrian are enemies. Breakfast over, comes three or four hours of rest and reading, together with her favorite pastime, painting. She also entertains as well as she is able in her imperfect English, any of her lady friends who may call. One o'clock finds her again on the road. If the air is bracing and the traveling good, she roams the surrounding country for twelve or fifteen miles, this exercise being indispensable to harden the limbs and develop the muscle to that rigid, compact condition necessary to withstand fatigue. Then follows her dinner, for which, as may be readily understood she has an excellent appetite.

In preparing for a long walk, Miss Von Hillern invariably retires at ten, after partaking of a light supper. The greatest care is taken of her feet. After every walk, either in a public trial or upon her daily exercise, these are subjected to a cold bath of salt and water, which hardens the cuticle and makes them tough and strong. Her feet are perfect and quite small, requiring a 2½ shoe, although her walking shoes are considerably larger. Her stockings for her long walks are carefully selected, and without seams, and in putting them on great care is exercised to avoid folds and wrinkles. They are supported by elastic straps attached to suspenders over the shoulders. Her walking shoes are of soft goat skin, laced high above the ankles and with broad and firm soles, and low broad heels. The shoes are an inch longer than the foot, and allow it all possible freedom.

Miss Von Hillern, while on the track, subsists almost entirely upon beef tea and the raw yolk of eggs, with prune water and seltzer to quench thirst. She is very rigid in refusing stimulants, not even allowing the use of whisky in her shoes, as is the custom with most pedestrians, and will not tolerate the smell of liquor about her. She is a surprise to all who look at her for the first time, for the stranger has pictured an entirely different person. Instead of an Amazon, he sees before him a petite being, scarcely five feet in height, weighing but 106, a picture of health, and with a form so muscular and compact as to denote strength in every movement.

In reference to the position of Austria, a special of the 17th, from Constantinople, says the Austrian Embassy has been notified that Austria is opposed to a separate peace, and intends to support the Treaty of Paris, and wishes Turkey to leave the grave questions affecting European interests open for a consideration at a conference of European powers. This communication is regarded as a sign that there is an understanding between England and Austria.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received the following dispatch from Agent Irwin at Red Cloud Agency: From twenty to thirty lodges of Northern Indians stampeded on the night of the 10th instant, and left the impression that they were going to join Sitting Bull, but are just as likely to go to the Little Missouri or Tongue river, to join the hostile camp supposed to be in that country.

It is reported that twelve of Spotted Tail's braves threatened the lives of the agency officials. Spotted Tail endeavored to quell the disturbance, but they refused to recognize his authority; so he drew a revolver and shot two of them.

A New Orleans dispatch of the 17th says: In the billiard tournament the third game stood: Rudolphe, 600; Slosson, 266. Average—Rudolphe, 24; Slosson, 11½. Largest runs—Rudolphe, 134; Slosson, 118.

An Irishman jumped into the water and saved a miser from drowning. The miser presented him with a sixpence, whereupon the witty Celt, turning the coin over in his hand, said, "Sure, I think I've been overpaid for that job!"

A large representative meeting of silver men was held in Springfield, Ill., on the 15th, at which a set of resolutions, consistent with their ideas, was adopted.

Ben Butler takes the trouble to publicly deny that he has a brick in his hat for President Hayes.

A Tight Grip on Life.

The Death of General Clarke, Ex-Governor of Mississippi.

General Charles Clarke, ex-Governor of Mississippi, died a few days ago at the age of sixty-eight. He served as volunteer in the Mexican war, but was sent home invalided as a consumptive by the surgeons. Their verdict, Dr. Warren Stone, the highest authority of the Southern faculty, confirmed, one lung having perished completely, and the Lieutenant was advised to go home and lead the quiet life of a planter, avoiding all excitement whereby he might prolong his life eighteen months or perhaps even two years. He went home but did not die; indeed, after serving in the Legislature and several public offices, he was alive to head a Confederate brigade at Shiloh. As he took a parting glass with Colonel W. H. McArdee, a veteran Mississippi journalist, he said: "I think you will have a good chance of publishing that obituary you promised me years ago. I have outlived all the doctors, but I am not so confident I shall escape the Yankee shells and balls which I shall be compelled to face to-day." After the first day's battle General Clarke was borne to the rear, wrapped in a blanket saturated with blood. "You can publish that obituary now—he has met with a soldier's death," was the remark of one of those who bore him, and the obituary was shortly afterward published in the New Orleans papers. Shortly after the battle of Baton Rouge, however, General Clarke was seen again in New Orleans. He had been shot through at the battle of Shiloh and left on the field, to be taken prisoner, to recover, to be exchanged, and at Baton Rouge a ball broke his thigh near the socket. Dr. Stone was the surgeon who now brought round the man he had condemned to a speedy death in 1848, and though his leg was shortened several inches, General Clarke lived to be Governor of Mississippi and to die fifteen years later quietly in his bed, having buried several generations of doctors, gone through two wars with only one lung, been twice left for dead on the field of battle and seen his obituary published.

The Chinese Question.

WASHINGTON, January 16.—Senator Sargent and Congressmen Davis and Page had a long interview by appointment with Secretary Evarts this morning, in which the various phases of the Chinese question were discussed. The Secretary of State seemed impressed with the considerations of the subject presented at the interview, and has obviously given much reflection to it. He expressed a desire to be furnished with copies of certain documents, including a resolution adopted on motion of Page by the last House of Representatives, by which the President was requested to open negotiations for such a modification of the Burlingame treaty as would restrain Chinese immigration.

Secretary Evarts entertains no doubt of the constitutional powers of Congress to repeal or modify a treaty by subsequent legislation, but he also perceives that the existence of this power in Congress is not a reason against an effort to procure the intervention of the government of China to restrict the immigration of its own people.

It is believed by those who participated in this interview with Mr. Evarts, that the administration will soon take some steps for the relief of the Pacific coast from the growing evils of Chinese occupation. Senator Booth was present for a few minutes, and expressed his concurrence with his colleagues, but was compelled to leave, to attend a committee meeting.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations took Sargent's bill with a view to assigning a time for the consideration of the Chinese question, but after a brief informal discussion temporarily postponed the subject on account of the receipt of a note from the agent of the California Chinese Companies requesting the Committee to wait a few days to hear an argument from Colonel Bee, who is said to be now on his way to Washington from San Francisco.

It is evident that the six companies and other California advocates of Chinese cheap labor have arranged to make vigorous opposition against the efforts of the Pacific coast delegation in Congress.

Suicide, the crowning act of cowardice, says a California paper, seems to be increasing in this State at a great rate. Gambling and women, or, in other words, stocks and love, seem to be the principal incentives to the deed.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Lyceum Meeting.

One of the most interesting sessions yet of the Reno Lyceum, was held Tuesday evening at the District Court room. Nearly all of the members were in attendance and a large number of visitors, principally ladies, were present. After the usual business was transacted, the Speaker, Mr. Beck, announced the question of the evening, the resolution endorsing the civil service policy of President Hayes.

Mr. Hoole read the speech of Chas. Knust, who, from business engagements, was unable to attend. Your reporter did not hear the address but know that, coming from the pen of Mr. Knust, it was to the point.

Mr. C. S. Varian took the floor, and in an able speech condemned the civil service and conciliation policies of the President. He thought Hayes's outlined policy was excellent and in conformity to the 5th section of the National Republican platform, but that he had committed serious errors and inconsistencies in carrying his policies into practical execution. Further the President had injured to a grievous extent true Republicans and affiliated in a marked degree with the Democratic party. By so doing he had sown the seeds of partial disenfranchisement in his own party and greatly strengthened the enemy.

Mr. S. A. Mann, next took the floor and also strongly opposed the civil service reform action of Chief Executive. Many of his similes were well received and even amusing. He also made a good speech.

Two other gentlemen followed taking sides with the President, and earnestly advocating his policy. The necessities of the civil service were in part stated and the action of the President set forth as in accord with the Republican platform, his letter of acceptance, and the wishes of the masses of the Republican party.

The meeting then adjourned. The same question will be discussed at the next meeting of the House.

BURGULAR CAPTURED.—It will be remembered by our readers that last Thursday week Cobb & Place's store, at Franktown, was burglarized and a considerable amount of clothing was taken therefrom. Nothing was known as to who or where the thieves were until last Monday, when one of the scoundrels was apprehended in a most peculiar and unexpected manner. As Mr. Wooden and wife, who live in the valley, were crossing the Geiger Grade, en route to Virginia City, they overtook a Chinaman who was carrying three large packages on a pole. Mr. Wooden's suspicions were aroused and he resolved to ascertain the contents of the Celestial's bundles. John refused to submit to the search, but Wooden drew his pistol and the Chinaman tamely yielded. In the sacks were found a quantity of clothing, pants, vests, coats, etc., which articles Mr. Wooden at once concluded was the property of Messrs. Cobb & Place. The Chinaman was taken to Virginia City and delivered over to Sheriff Kelley, but was afterwards brought to this place and turned over to the authorities. He is a hard looking customer and is evidently the burglar sought. His case will receive attention to-day.

INCORPORATION.—The Truckee and Steamboat Canal Company have filed in the County Clerk's office their full articles of incorporation. Object—To construct and maintain a water ditch or canal to convey water from the Truckee river, above Verdi, to Steamboat Springs. Trustees—Peleg Brown, Peter Dalton, B. B. Norton, A. M. Lamb, J. L. Downs, James Burke. It will be remembered that the survey for this large water ditch was made several months ago. We are pleased to know that the ditch is now to be, as, by it, several thousand acres now lying idle as desert land will be brought under cultivation. This ditch, if we remember correctly, will be 33 miles in length. The right men have taken this feasible enterprise in hand and will ensure its success. A number of our idle men will receive employment for several months. Complete success to this large undertaking.

PERSONAL.—R. M. Clarke of Carson, J. E. Gladding of Wadsworth, Nat Holmes of Franktown, and several other good and distinguished citizens from other localities were in town Wednesday.

District Court.

Wednesday, January 17.

In the District Court to-day the case of Jas. Mayberry vs. Douglas & Hart was set for trial February 15.

In the case of the State vs. J. W. Rover, the remittitur having been received from the Supreme Court, Rover was ordered to appear before Judge Wright next Monday and receive his death sentence.

The case of E. David vs. Courtois & Boyd was on trial this afternoon.

Thursday, January 17.

In the case of I. B. Marshal vs. Golden Fleece Mining Co., Thos. E. Haydon was appointed referee to take testimony as to the facts in the case and report to the court.

The case of George Alt vs. Robert Steele was postponed until to-morrow.

This afternoon the case of Washoe county vs. Humboldt county was on trial.

The following jurors were excused for the term: E. Bailey, J. W. Wilcox, James Gatewood, J. H. Boorman, John Cronan, W. D. Hardin, J. D. Kinworthy.

The case of David vs. Courtois & Boyd, which occupied the attention of the court yesterday, resulted last evening in a verdict for the defendants. The case involved the title to a portable steam engine, sold at an execution sale as the property of one Winnie, and sold by the purchaser to defendants. Gen. Clarke appeared for plaintiff and C. S. Varian for defendants.

Friday, January 18.

The case of Geo. Alt et al vs. Robt. Steele was on trial to-day in the District Court. The cause of trial relates to rights in a certain water ditch near Glendale.

The testimony which, it was agreed in Carson, should be completed at Reno, in the case of Washoe county vs. Humboldt county, was yesterday afternoon taken before Judge Wright. It now remains to hear the argument in this case, which arguments will probably be heard in Carson.

SHIPPED TO RENO.—A Carson man recently received the following startling letter:

WINNEMUCCA, January 11, 1878.—O. K.—Look out. Winnemucca has taken an emetic and the "vomit" will reach you at same time as this. This is to warn you. Don't loan any son-of-a-gun in the crowd a cent. You know them all as well as we do. Hell has popped here and 601 has sent the whole crew to your place. Lock your chicken house at night and start the miscreants on towards Bodie or some other place—hell if possible.

MANY CITIZENS. The exiles from Winnemucca, via Carson, arrived here in Bodie a few days since, but appearing lost and lonely like they were promptly shipped to Reno by a compassionate party of gentlemen known as the "601."—Bodie Standard.

We would hereby notify our Job friends at Bodie that we do not in the least appreciate their action. Reno has already all the "exiles" that we care to have, in fact we could spare a few. Let our officers be ready to give them a warm reception. We have had one drove of tramps, and will not take any more if it's all the same to the 601 of Bodie.

MORE BAD LUCK.—We stepped into the Justice Court this forenoon with a search warrant for a local Justice R. looked a little puzzled as to where he would get provider for the remainder of the week and was figuring on hill's fine for breakfast. No business in three days, well that is tough. Just here we broke in on his inquiry, and in a humiliated tone inquired what he had done. The poor man looked distressed and ordered Avery to fire us out, but George had a mind to tarry for a time in his flesh, and besides his new boots hurt his corns. In vain we cast about for an item until the Judge threatened to fine us for contempt, when we always willing under such circumstances departed.

A CARD.—I take pleasure in advising all who take out policies of fire insurance, that the Home Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of California, is as prompt in adjusting and paying losses as it is reliable, and recommend all who wish prompt settlement without trouble or litigation, to patronize them. In my case, on the 8th instant I advised the company of my loss. On the 9th it was adjusted, and to-day it was paid.

S. F. HOOLE.

Reno, January 17th.

Jottings.

More than a foot of snow has fallen at the Summit.

The discussion of Washoe vs. Humboldt is quite interesting.

Harry Noyes is fitting up new oyster rooms.

We find trade about as dull as local items are difficult to procure.

Dr. Dawson is spending a few days with us. The Doctor has a very sick child, hence his return from Carson.

There is a strong probability that the next party of the Riverside will not be a calico party.

Conductor Hobart is running the passenger train. Ed. Verrill has gone to San Francisco on account of the illness of his little daughter.

The recent storm on the mountains broke the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Co. at several points. The lines are now in repair.

Remember Prof. Jacobson's soiree to-morrow night at the Opera House. A jolly dance, and \$1 pays the bill for lady and gentleman.

Rev. Hubbard will preach this evening at the Baptist Church. Subject, "The Mysterious Reward." All are invited to attend.

Some of our sportsmen take advantage of the moonlight nights, and shouldering their fowling pieces skip down to the meadows to serenade the festive duck.

The weather clerk provokes our farmers. One day they look for a storm certain, but then comes as pleasant weather as to-day. Send along the storm.

Parents whose children attend school, should occasionally visit the schools and show to their children that they take an interest in their educational welfare. These visits also encourage the teachers.

Frank Bell is engaged in repairing and superintending the repairs of wires 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the Western Union Telegraph Co. These lines will all be in perfect working order in a day or two.

Next Wednesday and Thursday evenings the Old Folks Concert, given under the auspices of the Methodist Church, will be held at Smith's Academy of Music. To-night those who take part meet for rehearsal.

A young daughter of Mrs. Vosburg fell into the Highland Ditch and had a narrow escape from drowning. Hattie says what she most thought of was that she might get whipped for getting her clothes so wet.

The party held last night at Washoe was well attended and proved in every respect a success. Over sixty tickets were sold, and several of our citizens who were present say they had a jolly time.

Cohn & Isaacs' new cut shows off to a good advantage in our advertising columns. Drop into their store and these gentlemen will show you goods which in durability, style and quality will suit your every taste and wish.

The chief scribbler is on the Grand Jury, which prevents our taking any comfort with him or having a few minutes for calm reflection—walking down street with one's friends. And yet we can't see but that the reader must suffer.

Our farmers are anxious to see the snow falling. They have an unusual quantity of hay on hand, for which there will be no pressing demand until the storms come. Every one of them looks anxiously for the appearance of Winter.

There is every indication of a storm. The barometer gives the positive showing, and the mountains, on whose tops seems to rest the revengeful elements, signal the approach of snow or rain, probably snow, as the weather is too cold for rain. Last year at this time we had several inches of snow all over the valley. A light snow fell on the 13th of January, and on the 17th and 18th we had snow in earnest, it reaching the depth of three feet.

The National Gold Medal was awarded to Bradley & Rolinson for the best Photographs in the United States, and the Vienna Medal for the best in the world.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—Mr. Isaacs offers his house and lot on Chestnut street, near Fourth, for sale or rent, on the most reasonable terms. This house contains well furnished rooms is well supplied with water, and is a new house, having just been completed. Apply for particulars, at the store of Grey & Isaac's on Virginia street. 1-17-77

WANTED.—One or two young ladies to learn Dressmaking. Apply at Mrs. Emerson's, Opposite Odd Fellows' Hall. 1-17-77

MARKET REPORT.

Some noteworthy changes we find to report in the market this week. The rain has cheered the California farmers and caused wheat and flour to fall ten cents on the hundred. Vegetable have generally advanced in price. Pork and mutton are quoted one cent in advance of last weeks prices. The greatest change has occurred in dairy salt. The Carman Island Company have got control of the Liverpool fine and run the price up \$8 on the ton.

In the home market we find little change. Trout are scarce in the market while hay drags in price and finds little sale. Wheat sells a little higher owing to a dropping off in the supply from the North.

San Francisco Market.

And yet the war among the druggists' Mrs. General Fremont, in Harper's for Jan. FLOUR—Extra is jobbing at \$6 1/2 @ \$7 25.

WHEAT—\$2 20 @ 2 3/4
BARLEY—\$1 60 @ 1 75.
OATS—\$1 70 @ 2 10.
CORN MEAL—2 1/2 @ 3c.
POTATOES—1 00 @ \$2.00.
SWEET POTATOES—1.50 @ 1.75c.
ONIONS—30c @ 8c.
BEANS—3 20 @ 4 50
HAMS—12 @ 15c.
BACON—11 1/2 @ 15c.
LARD—12 @ 17c.
DRIED PEACHES—11 @ 14c.
TURKEYS—14 @ 19c. 1/2 lb.
CHICKENS—\$5 50 @ 9 00 1/2 doz.
EGGS—35c @ 40 1/2 doz.
BUTTER—25 @ 30c.
CHEESE—18 @ 21c.
HONEY—12 1/2 @ 22c.
WOOL—9 @ 20c.
SYRUP—70c 1/2 gal.
BEEF—5 1/2 @ 9c.
MUTTON—6 @ 7c.
PORK—5 1/2 @ 6 1/2 c; Dressed, 8c.
HIDES—Dryflint, 16 @ 10 1/2; Salted, 7 @ 9c.
TALLOW—5 1/2 @ 6 1/2 c.
SALT—Coarse Liverpool, \$18 @ 20; Dairy, \$30 1/2 ton.
HAY—\$15 @ \$23 1/2 ton.
LUMBER—Rough, \$12 1/2 @ \$17.
FLOORING—\$25.
BLASTING POWDER—50 @ 75c.
QUICKSILVER—45c.
HONEY—12 1/2 @ 20c. 1/2 lb.

Reno Market.

FLOUR—Extra \$5 1/2 C.
WHEAT—\$3 @ 3 1/2.
BARLEY—\$2 60 @ 2 65.
OATS—\$2 75 @ 3.
CORN MEAL—4 1/2 c.
POTATOES—2 @ 2 1/2 c.
SWEET POTATOES—4 @ 5c.
HAY—Baled, \$15 @ 16; Loose, \$10.
ONIONS—2c.
BEANS—5 1/2 @ 7c.
HAMS—17 @ 18c.
BACON—16 @ 18c.
LARD—16 @ 20c.
DRIED APPLES—10 @ 12 1/2 c.
CHICKENS—\$6 @ 9 per doz.
TURKEYS—29c. 1/2 lb.
TROUT—19 @ 20c. 1/2 lb.
EGGS—40 @ 50c.
BUTTER—30 @ 35c.
CHEESE—20 @ 25c.
APPLES—\$2 75 @ 3 00 1/2 box.
SYRUP—Best, \$1 10 1/2 gal.
SALT—Coarse—Leete's Salt, \$25; Dairy, \$55 1/2 ton.
POWDER—Vulcan, 50 @ 70c. 1/2 lb; Santa Cruz Blasting, \$4 @ \$4 1/2 1/2 keg.
WOOL—Nevada, 12 1/2 @ 14c, Oregon, 15 1/2 @ 16c.
HIDES—14 @ 15c; Culls at value.
BEEF CATTLE—16 @ 17 1/2 c.
HOGS—6 @ 6 1/2 c.
SHEEP—5 @ 6c.
PELTS—Including fleece, 10 @ 75c.
BAILING ROPE—14 @ 15c.
GRAIN SACKS—10 @ 12 1/2 c.
TALLOW—6 @ 7c.
LUMBER—Rough, \$16 @ 18.
FLOORING—\$35 @ 37 1/2.
SHINGLES—Pine \$3 @ 3 1/2 1/2 M; Redwood, \$4 1/2 @ 4 62 1/2 1/2 M.
WOOD—\$5 @ 6 1/2 cord.

Lee's Yeast Cakes are more than 3 times cheaper than Yeast Powder

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports making over \$150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland, Maine. 9-29-17

WATCHES!! JEWELRY!!

ROMAINE GOLD. SO EXTENSIVELY WORN IN PARIS, it was first discovered in 1870 by the celebrated French chemist, M. D. De Daing, who manufactured it into jewelry, and for five years sold it to the leading jewelers of Paris for Solid Gold. In 1875, when his secret became known, ten of the manufacturing jewelers established a stock company, with a capital of \$10,000,000 for the purpose of manufacturing Romaine Gold Jewelry and Watches. With this immense capital and the aid of improved machinery, they are enabled to produce all the latest patterns of jewelry at less than one-tenth the cost of solid gold, and of a quality and color which makes it impossible even for experts to detect it from the genuine.

We have secured the exclusive agency of the United States and Canada, for the sale of all goods manufactured from this metal, and in order to introduce them in the most speedy manner, have put up assorted sample lots as given below, which we will sell at one-tenth the retail value until January 1st, 1878. Read the list.

50 Cent. Lot.
One Gent's Watch Chain, retail price, \$1 00
One pair engraved sleeve buttons, retail price, 75
One Stone-set Scarf Pin, retail price, 75
One set (3) spiral Shirt Studs, 75
One improved shape Collar Button, retail price, 50
One Heavy Plain Watch Chain, retail price, 1 25
Total, \$5 00
For 50 cents we will send above six articles postpaid.

\$1 00 Lot.
One pair Sleeve Buttons, stone setting.
One set (3) spiral Shirt Studs.
One Heavy band Engagement Ring.
One set (3) Engraved Bracelets.
One Ladies' Long Guard or Neck Chain.
One Engraved Miniature Locket for the above.
One Gentle Heavy Link Watch Chain.
One Lake George Diamond Stud.
Total, \$10 00

\$2 00 Lot.
One Ladies' Neck Chain and Charm.
One Ladies' Heavy Guard Chain for Watch.
One set Pin and Ear Rings, Amethyst.
One extra fine Miniature Locket.
One Cameo Seal Ring.
One very heavy wedding or engagement Ring.
One Gent's heavy Watch Chain with Charm.
One pair Pearl Inlaid Sleeve Buttons.
One Lake George Cluster Pin.
One pair (2) heavy band Bracelets.
Total, \$20 00

\$3 00 Lot.
One Ladies' Opera Chain.
One Ladies' Neck Chain and Cross.
One beautiful Locket, (engraved).
One pair Band Bracelets.
One Gent's Twist Link Vest Chain and Charm.
One pair Onyx Sleeve Buttons.
One set (3) Onyx Shirt Studs.
One new improved Collar Button.
One extra cut Cameo Seal Ring.
One Arizona Solitaire Stud.
One set Amethyst or Topaz Pin and Ear Drops.
One Ladies' Chemise Button.
One Plain Ring, stamped 18 K.
Total, \$30 00

\$5 00 Lot.
One Ladies' Opera Chain, with slide and tassel, (retail price, \$5 00).
One Gent's heavy Watch Chain, with curb charm, (retail price, \$5).
One Ladies' Heavy Link Neck Chain.
One elegant Chased Miniature Locket, for the above.
One set Cameo Medallion Pin and Ear Drops.
One pair (2) heavy Chased Band Bracelets.
One Gent's Solitaire Diamond Stud.
One Gent's Cluster Diamond Stud.
One pair Amethyst or Onyx Sleeve Buttons.
One set studs (3) to match the above.
One elegant heavy set Cameo Seal Ring.
One Massive Band or Wedding Ring.
One new "patent" Collar Button.
One Ladies' Chemise Button.
One Amethyst or Topaz Ring, (extra finish).
Total, \$50 00

The retail price of the articles in each sample lot amounts to exactly ten times the price we ask for the lot; for example, our \$1 00 lot retails for \$10 00; our \$5 00 lot for \$50 00.

A Solid Romaine Gold Hunting Case Watch Free.

To any one sending us an order for the above lots by express to the amount of \$15 00, we will send FREE a Solid Romaine Gold Hunting Case Watch, Gent's or Ladies' size, warranted to keep perfect time and look equally as well as a \$100 00 gold watch. By mail order, \$15 00. This is our best offer to AGENTS, and is worth a trial, as the watch alone will sell or trade readily for from \$30 00 to \$50 00. Gent's or Ladies' watch alone, \$7 00 or \$5 00, with a Heavy Gent's Gold Pattern set Chain and Charm, or Ladies' Opera Chain with slide and tassel.

REMEMBER.—This offer only holds good until January 1st, 1878. After that time we shall sell lots to Jobbers and Wholesale dealers, and anyone wishing our goods will then have to pay full retail prices.

Romaine Gold is the best, and in fact, the only imitation of genuine gold made, being the same in weight, color and finish, and all our goods are made in the latest gold patterns. Will guarantee satisfaction in every instance or refund money.

Send money by P. O. Money Order, or Registered letter, AT OUR RISK. No goods sent C. O. D. unless at least \$5 00 accompanies the order. Address plainly,

W. F. EVANS & CO.,
Sole Agts. for U. S. and Canada
95 & 97 South Clark Street,
Chicago, Ill.

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S
Private Medical Institute.
209, KEARNEY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
Established in 1854.
For the Permanent Cure of all Special and Chronic Diseases, as also all Female Complaints and Diseases of the Nervous System.

THE IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF human life annually from secret and chronic diseases, caused this old and reliable institution to be established, first in Philadelphia, Penn., in 1850, and afterwards in San Francisco, Cal., in 1854, as a private dispensary, in order to afford the afflicted the best medical and surgical treatment for the above and all other ailments and complaints. Consultation at the Institute, or by letter, FREE.

To the Afflicted:
Dr. L. J. Czapkey would most respectfully inform the public of the Pacific coast that, at the earnest solicitation of his numerous friends, and hundreds of those unfortunately afflicted with disease, he has reopened his MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE and resumed the practice of his profession. The Doctor would remind all those who are in need of medical aid, that since relinquishing his very extensive and successful practice in San Francisco, he has visited the principal cities in Europe, inspecting diligently the experience of the most learned in the profession, the benefit from which he offers to all in need of his services. Rheumatic affections, chronic catarrhs, diseases of the stomach and kidneys, liver complaints, etc., successfully treated. Those who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, physical and mental debility, are assured of a permanent cure. Charges moderate. All communication strictly confidential. Medical cases sent by express. Address—

L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D.
95 & 97 South Clark Street, San Francisco.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
NEVADA STATE AGRICULTURAL, MINING AND MECHANICAL SOCIETY.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders in the Nevada State Agricultural, Mining and Mechanical Society, will be held in Reno, at the Court House.

Friday, January 25th, 1878.
At 10 o'clock P. M. The election of officers for the ensuing year will come before the meeting. It is a good representation of members is desired. By order
C. B. TEE-MAN, President.
Jas. H. Barland, Secretary.

FARMERS' STORE

THE FARMERS

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION,

CORNER VIRGINIA AND SEC-

OND STREETS,

RENO, NEVADA.

WE WILL OFFER TO THE PUBLIC, FROM and after this date,

At Lower Rates than any other

Store in the State of Nevada

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF—

Groceries,

Provisions,

Hardware,

Glassware,

Tinware,

Crockery,

Liquors and Tobacco,

And everything that is usually kept in

a First Class Store.

WE ALSO KEEP ON HAND

AGRICULTURAL

IMPLEMENTS

Of all Descriptions

JOHN CAHLAN.

MANAGER.

Reno, April 14, 1877-77

RENO WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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Office in McParlin's building, Sierra Street, north of the Railroad.

AGENTS:

GEO. M. MOTT, is our only authorized Agent at Sacramento. He is empowered to make contracts, collect and receive for all advertisements from that place, published in the Daily or Weekly Gazette.

L. P. FISHER, 21 Merchants' Exchange, is duly authorized to act as our agent in San Francisco.

Friday, January 18th, 1878

That Building Fund.

In his description of that financial scow lately launched by Controller Hobart, and after taking the wind out of its sails completely, Governor Bradley proceeds to speak of the Building Fund in these tones:

Thus far I have of purpose omitted any consideration of the money now in and to come into the Building Fund, and for the most obvious reasons. That money was specially designed by the Legislature, and appropriated for State building purposes. It was raised under a special law to erect prison buildings near Reno. It cannot be legally touched for any other purpose. So far as State finances are concerned, so far as any general use of it is concerned, it is as sacred as the money in the State School Fund. Wisely or unwisely, the Legislature have decided to construct a prison at Reno, and to this end have appropriated money and levied a tax. In pursuance of this purpose a site for the prison has been purchased, and the outer walls have been erected at an expense of nearly \$100,000. If the Controller does not concur in this purpose this is his privilege. But I submit that it is unfair and deceptive to treat the money appropriated for that purpose as available for another, or to assume that the Legislature convened in special session would undo what they have solemnly done in general session—abandon its purpose to construct a prison.

The above ought to be of interest to citizens of this county. We are one of the cow counties, it is supposed, but cow or no cow, we are the second in this State for wealth and voting population. We have some few honest men and good citizens within our borders, and they hold it to be State economy to continue and complete the public work already begun. We have resources of our own, to be sure, as evinced by the fact that we have fought every principle and won every fight without outside aid. It may, however, afford a chance for argument, this Carson assertion that Washoe entertains "pet robbery schemes," and has no right to one iota of consideration at the hands of this State. It may occasion argument, we say, and we are quite sure of a heated discussion upon the proposition of Mr. Hobart to organize himself into a Legislature and use this money as he likes. We want a fair trial of our cause, and we can assure the clique or candidate who refuses it, an interesting time in the near future. We shall thrive without any public buildings, but we want our case decided by representatives, not by Controller Hobart or any other office seeker.

Governor Carroll, of Maryland, in his annual message says that the net debt of the State on the 30th of September, 1877, was \$6,397,322.90. He says the conciliatory policy of the President is having a favorable effect upon the prosperity of the South.

We hear of no complaints from the Northern States in regard to this general prosperity. According to *Harper's Weekly* the nation to-day is enjoying an "era of patriotism." Somehow it does the masses good to know that the old wire working ultra politicians are opposing Presidents Hayes' policy. They feel that when these barnacles in high and low places are disquieted that the country must be safe and on the high road to prosperity.

They are now introducing bills in the House to provide popular savings banks in connection with the postal order system. We would respectfully suggest that the House take some steps towards providing honest presidents in connection with the savings banks also. This is however not customary.

Stanley the African explorer is in Rome.

Pacific Coast Failures.

In Arizona the total liabilities for 1877 was \$54,000, with \$51,400 in assets, as against \$8,000 in liabilities add \$3,000 in assets for 1876. Idaho merchants who failed last year had \$40,000 liabilities and \$36,100 assets, while for 1875 the liabilities were \$30,500 and the assets \$15,000. Nevada shows a total of liabilities equal to \$659,736, and assets to \$285,147. The record of the same State for the previous year was, liabilities \$206,167, assets \$82,450. In California the liabilities in 1877 were \$11,735,679, assets, \$7,886,268; for the preceding year the liabilities were only \$3,877,673, and the assets \$2,073,678.

In the above estimates, taken from R. G. Dun & Co's interesting book of Pacific Coast Failures, no account is taken of the numerous mining stock failures. Should these be added the list would be fully doubled. We are a speculative people, and must pass through a long experience before we shall become more cautious and less inclined to speculate. We will deal in stocks. Even those who complain most of stock gambling do not resist the temptation. A little more of the leaven of business honesty and less ignorant dealing in mining stocks, especially wild-cat stock, would have a marked effect in decreasing the number of business failures. We know less of the causes producing failures in the other States, but there one also finds speculation rife and competition on every hand.

Peace Indications.

The Russo-Turkish war, as it now appears, is fast drawing to a close. Russia is everywhere victorious, and the Turks are broken down. Great distress prevails among the thousands of Turkish fugitives. England can not do anything for the Porte because of the jealousy of other powers and the divided sentiment at home. She has, however, sent a number of war vessels to the Levant. But, if these vessels come to Constantinople, Germany and Italy will also send ships of war to the Bosphorus. Russia and the Porte have already taken steps to secure a cessation of hostilities, and establish the ground work for the securing of peace. Russia commands the situation, and is able to secure pretty much her own terms. We may not look for immediate peace, as Russia is not by any means anxious to precipitate this desirable result. The Roumanians talk of refusing to submit to an armistice, unless it is separately arranged with them. Diplomats very skillfully delay war matters until their terms are complied with. But the Eastern war-cloud is lifting, and the golden rays of peace promise soon to shine on the rich principalities of the Danube.

Pacheco's graphic recitals of past exploits in lassoing grizzly bears, says a Washington dispatch, are fast making him the hero of the social season just opening, and are described in countless society letters. His general popularity among the members of the House is likely to stand him in good stead in the approaching vote on his case this week.

So, it seems, the members of the House have the natural love for personal exploit that Desdemona had for those war stories of Othello, the Moor. Pacheco is a jolly fellow any way, and one of the best men to go camping out with that we know of. Good looking, of fine physique and of pleasant Western address, he will win and retain many friends wherever he might be. As to other qualifications for a member of the House, Wigginton, who contests his seat, is much his superior.

The Carson Appeal thinks it is every man's duty to help defeat Bradley for a re-election. We think so, too, because third terms are a nuisance. But the Appeal should reflect that, in defending Hobart's Exhibit, it is multiplying Bradley's popularity by ten. The entire movement looks to us like an opportunity provided for the especial benefit of Bradley and his friends, and to defend Hobart's insane statement is only to add more strength to those whom you would weaken.

Lieutenant-Governor Jewett W. Adams was to have been married in Texas, Wednesday the 9th. He goes from Texas to Vermont on a wedding tour, visiting his mother and other relatives in the Nutmeg State. He expects to return to Sageland in about five weeks.

No armistice has been arranged yet between the Russian and Turkish armies.

Tuesday discussion on Bland's Silver Bill was resumed in Congress. The South and West for the most part favor this bill. It is also strongly supported by a number of Congressmen from the Northern and Eastern States.

The principle difficulty in the way of its passage is the free coinage clause, but, without this clause, the bill would be comparatively worthless. The Pacific Coast members recognize the fact that its passage would greatly redound to the interests of this Coast. Nor are there any sufficient reasons why the Government bonds should not be paid in silver, or at least in silver and gold.

SCHOOL MONEY.—We are in receipt from State Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. P. Kelly, the following semi-annual apportionment of school funds among the different counties of this State for the present fiscal year, at the rate of three dollars and a fraction per census child:

County.	No. Children.	Amt.
Churchill	75	\$ 270 70
Douglas	282	1,017 81
Elko	660	2,382 12
Esmeralda	245	884 27
Eureka	472	1,703 58
Humboldt	356	1,284 89
Lander	402	1,450 93
Lincoln	475	1,714 40
Lyon	369	1,331 82
Nye	180	671 32
Ormsby	813	2,934 33
Storey	3,794	13,693 56
Washoe	865	3,132 01
White Pine	370	1,335 43
Totals	9,364	\$33,797 17

Luttrell's bill on Chinese, introduced into the House on Thursday, prohibits the employment of any Chinaman, Mongolian or subject of the Chinese Empire on any description of ships or vessels managed or controlled under the United States flag, the penalty for non-compliance being a fine of from \$100 to \$500 for each person so employed, the ship to be liable to sale for the payment of said fine. It also provides that no person in charge or control of any public works or improvements of the United States, or who may be prosecuting such work under contract, shall employ any of these people, the penalty to be a fine of from \$1,000 to \$5,000, and imprisonment from six months to a year.

Congress is afflicted just now with petitions for woman suffrage. Thurman says that to his mind, a woman who sits by her fireside a good mother, is fairer than she who says she will carry the Senate, by God. It seems one of the stout minded ones said so. Thurman is right, and it is very strange to us the ladies have never wanted to chew tobacco.

The friends of ex-Congressman Payne, of Cleveland, are talking confidently about him as certain to be the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency. We take it that the friends of Payne are incorrigible jokers.

The Fenian prisoners, recently released, arrived at Dublin last Monday night and were greeted by a torch-light procession. From 15,000 to 20,000 people witnessed the reception, and twenty national bands took part in the procession.

The Carson Appeal notes that Bradley intimates the exercise of improper influences over Legislators on the part of the Bonanza firm. That journal says "we should be sorry to believe this to be true."

The honest newspapers, the people and Governor Bradley, are opposed to an extra session of the Legislature.—*Austin Reveille*.

That was Uncle Booth, no sazerac twang about that.

Turkey wanted England to intercede and fix up that armistice, but J. Bull refused saying that he had tried and was informed by Aleck that no Irish need apply.

The bankers of New York have massed their forces against the Bland Silver Bill. Having made the corner in money they would like to keep it.

Last year 21,000 more Chinese arrived in California than departed, and 16,288 more arrivals of other races than departures.

Luttrell has introduced a bill in the House providing that Chinese shall not be naturalized.

The Russian is making a bee-line for Constantinople, the Turkish force being to all intents completely broken.

The reports of heavy business failures are on the increase.

About Third Terms.

A correspondent of the *Enterprise* writing from Reno under date of the 10th instant, enters a general protest against giving nominations for third terms to candidates for State offices.

The writer says: "Though it is some time before our State election comes off, there are even now a few facts patent to every observer. There is not the harmony in the ranks of the Republican party we wish there was. There are many bitter memories of the past that weaken and distract us, and the course of President Hayes has caused no little difference of opinion among life-long Republicans. Opposed to us stands a party always under severe discipline, and to-day united as never before by the apparent nearness of the spoils of office. To go into the fight next Fall with a weak ticket, means defeat for the Republican party. Our party cannot afford to undertake the task of packing a third-term through the campaign, no matter who he is. We have nothing against any of the gentlemen who now enjoy State offices; but we say to them: 'Your nominations for any State office will bring upon us a load we cannot carry through the battle to victory.' The Democrats have no notion of attempting the task in the person of Governor Humboldt. They mean to have new and good men, and we must follow their example in this, or consent to be defeated. The people want no man for a third term. In the language of the *Eureka Sentinel*, 'Let us have rotation in office.'"

We are disposed to agree with President Hayes, and therefore to some extent with our correspondent, that after enjoying the emoluments of a lucrative State or Federal office for two terms, the incumbent should recognize the propriety of giving way to some one else. Yet we are not sure that the establishment of an inflexible rule of this character would be advisable.—*Enterprise*

THE SILVER BILL.—Washington, Jan. 12.—Senator Jones still maintains that the President will sign the Bland Silver Bill if passed and ridicules the idea that it will receive a veto. He refuses to believe that the President will go against the silver sentiment in the West and that all of his judgement be influenced by the hard money members of the Cabinet. The Senator is either badly misled by his friends or does not want to accept the semi-authoritative declarations from persons who know the President's opinions that the Bland bill will not be approved. Jones says that the silver men will not accept the bill as amended by the Senate Finance Committee but intend to vote down these amendments and then pass the bill as it came from the House. It is the opinions of prominent Senators that the debate over this question will not exhaust itself for two or three weeks. A member of the Finance Committee and an opponent of the pending bill said to-day that in his judgement the best thing that could happen would be for the silver advocates to pass the bill as it came from the House. This measure is so extreme that it cannot command a two-thirds vote, and its failure to become a bill by means of the President's vote would demoralize the silver men to such an extent that they would then be glad to come to terms.

The proposition for holding an extra session of the Nevada Legislature, has opened the door for a vast amount of newspaper talk, and mainly from a quarter who favored the "Compromise Bullion" bill, vetoed by Governor Bradley at the last session. The conclusion of a column editorial on the subject in the *Eureka Sentinel*, of the 9th instant, is in these words: "The obstructionists have cost the taxpayers of Nevada five hundred thousand dollars in two years, and nothing can be made out of the situation." This is a mere assertion without foundation in fact, and in keeping with the "Compromise" advocates.—*Reveille*.

Do you notice the difference, brethren, between the thoughts of the proprietor and local editor of yon spicy sheet?

THE UTAH LEGISLATURE.—The Utah Legislative Assembly meets in Salt Lake to-day. The Council consists of thirteen members, all Churchmen and all Polygamists. One is a son of the Prophet, John W. Young. Two are apostles. The remainder are Bishops or Presidents of Stakes. There are twenty-six Assemblymen, of whom twenty-two are in Polygamy, four are Apostles and thirteen Bishops or Presidents of Stakes. Tooele county, a mining region, is represented by a Gentle, the only outsider in the Assembly. A marked ballot and woman suffrage are mainly instrumental in procuring so unfit a body for the business of law-making.

General News Items.

Lincoln county yielded last year bullion to the amount of over \$600,000, and the *Pioche Record* feels warranted in stating, with present prospects, that the above amount will not be a tenth of what will be shipped from Lincoln county for the year 1878 from the mines are looking better than ever before.

S. H. Winnie, sent from Eureka county for four years for the crime of burglary, has been set at liberty by the Board of pardons. A large number of applications for pardon were denied, among the number that of Maggie Hart.

A representative named Woods has succeeded in passing a resolution authorizing investigation into the departments. These investigations will cost more than the market price of Mr. Woods' head.

A letter from Denver gives the silver and gold yield of Colorado for the past year at \$7,000,000. The grain yield is valued at about \$3,000,000 and coal at nearly \$1,000,000.

They've cut Beecher's salary down to \$15,000 per year, and he is consequently upon the country editor. Time equalizes all things.

Fugitives are flocking into Constantinople. Several Turkish towns have been burned and several more will be given to the flames.

A reunion of old-timers took place at Dutch Flat, California, to-day, and was well attended by persons who resided there in '49 and '50.

George Butts was convicted of murder in the first degree in Nevada City, Cal., last Friday. He receives his sentence Thursday, the 17th.

The fishing schooner Little Kate is reported lost with the entire crew of 13 men, all of South Boston.

The belles of Virginia City have their eyebrows painted by an artist.

An assessment of \$1 per share has been levied upon Savage.

The *Silver State* thinks that Controller Hobart is politically squeaked.

The *Footlight* gives the result of Governor Bradley's figuring as follows: That State Controller Hobart is not a success as a mathematician; that an extra session of the Legislature, instead of being a benefit to the taxpayers of the State, would be an unnecessary expense; that though an "old imbecile," he is smarter than any of the honorable gentlemen who voted for the Bullion Tax Compromise; that he is too smart to call an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of giving the aforesaid honorable gentlemen another chance to vote on the aforesaid Compromise Bill—for a consideration; that he is still the friend of the people; that there will be no chance for our legislators to sell themselves for filthy lucre until the first of January, 1879.

Secretary Schurz wants two good investigating committees from the House to assist him in discovering and exposing abuses generally believed to be of long standing in some of the Bureaus of his Department, and promises that he will render such committees every possible assistance. The Secretary has begun the good work of reforming abuses in the Indian Department. Two clerks of the Indian Bureau were discharged yesterday, and a number of Superintendents will lose their heads. It is very probable that the Indian Bureau will be transferred to the War Department. This change is desirable.

MEADOW LAKE MINES.—The Truckee *Republican* is once more encouraged to believe that something good is to come out of the old Meadow Lake District. It says three processes have been invented—one by Mr. Halleck, one by Mr. Shevally and one by Mr. Gleason—by either of which it is hoped the rebellious ores of Meadow Lake can be worked for from \$6 to \$8 per ton. Mr. Gleason has gone below for machinery, and the *Republican* urges the building of a road from Truckee to the old district.

Controller Hobart is out in another communication to the *Enterprise*. There is nothing in the communication worthy of comment, except the fact that Mr. Hobart seems to be in with a Carson scheme, to effectually settle our State Prison controversy without the aid of the Legislature. Mr. Hobart has failed.

Lieutenant Governor Adams is to be married at Corsicana, Texas, to day. He will be in Carson about the 10th of February.

Communicated.

EDITOR GAZETTE: As each succeeding term of the District Court is convened, the farcical operation of selecting a Grand Jury takes place. Of course the selection is made under the law, from the taxpayers of our county, regardless of political proclivities or any other features objectionable to the powers that be. They are made in the interest of the county, of course, or are supposed to be. It is true, some sore-headed, base ingrates assert, that a job is put up and the same Grand Jurors, or a large part of them, are, at each succeeding term, regularly sworn in, etc.—representative men—men of large influence, that, like potter's clay, easily mould to suit the most fastidious taste of the governing power. Some have friends to protect; others, enemies to punish. Good men and true (!) they examine into wrong doing in all departments and indict parties from presumptive evidence of guilt. Our Grand Jurors, some say, ignore this principle. Be that as it may, it is clearly the case that none but those "on the inside" are ever allowed to act as Grand Jurors, except in isolated cases when a stray outsider will be wrong in like a "cold deck" and used like a stray chicken in a flock of hens. So say the growlers, and you hear it on every hand in all parts of the county.

The query has often been made, why it was that the Grand Jury's report of the last term of Court was not published. Echo answers, why? Give us a new deal and try an entirely new set, just for a change—that is, if it can be done under the law—and see if we cannot get an examination and report of the county finances and other matters of interest to the county, from a Grand Jury who are neither bondsmen for county officials nor hold any other position of antagonism to our material interests. TAXPAYER.

The Country's Revenue.

The annual tables prepared at the Treasury Department show that the total internal revenue receipts during the fiscal year 1877 in California were \$2,749,593, of which all but \$315,000 were collected in the San Francisco District. The principal sources of revenue were: Spirits, \$1,071,000; tobacco, \$762,000, and banks and bankers, \$542,000. San Francisco District paid the whole of the bank taxes, except \$52,000; all of the tobacco revenue except \$25,000, and nearly \$900,000 of the amount collected from liquor makers and dealers. The aggregate receipts show a decrease of \$446,000 as compared with the preceding year. California now ranks tenth in amount of internal revenue receipts, being a little below Wisconsin and just above Maryland and Massachusetts.

The leading States contributed in round numbers last year as follows: Illinois, \$22,000,000; Ohio, \$15,500,000; New York, \$14,500,000; Kentucky, \$9,500,000; Virginia, \$8,000,000, and Pennsylvania and Indiana about \$6,000,000 each. It should be remembered that the taxes collected from whiskey and tobacco manufacturers in these various States are really paid by the consumers of their products throughout the whole country.

The Great War in the East.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Up to midnight there have been no conclusive reports as to the fate of the armistice. It seems certain that the Russians are making every possible effort to reach Adrianople, in order that the terms of peace may be discussed at that point. The feeling in England is one of great depression, owing to the demand for terms which England cannot submit to without disgrace. This feeling is augmented by the preparation being made by the Government to concentrate a heavy force in the vicinity of the Turkish Capital. Not only are all ships to and from India being stopped at Malta, but preparations are being made to send on, without any delay, all available soldiers from England and either the English ministry anticipates the worst from the condition of affairs, or else a movement is being made to frighten Russia by the extent of the preparations for war. These movements lead to the belief that the government is in possession of facts which are of sinister significance.

The greater portion of the day the wind blows fearfully.

Editorial and Local Matters.

A New Deal in Politics.

One of the most sensible political speeches we have seen in print for a long time is that which we are informed by telegraph is to be delivered this week in Washington City by J. Willis Menard of Louisiana, who was the first colored man ever elected to Congress. He says the race problem could not be solved by bayonets; that the Federal troops in the South were not a source of protection to the negro; that they were not only usually hostile to him, but that their presence had the effect of provoking a larger measure of bad feeling against him than would otherwise have been the case; that the negro had been played long enough as the "trump" in the political game, and it is high time for a new deal, and that a war waged against the Southern Policy of the Administration is suicidal, and will prove the cause of weakness to the Republican party, as the policy is only a wise and timely anticipation of the end made inevitable by public opinion and the urgent necessities of the country.—*S. F. Chronicle.*

We find that such views are obtaining expression all over the nation. That loud-mouthed allegiance to party leaders is past giving way to intelligent conservatism and practical honest patriotism. Men feel that the war is ended and that men who bravely fought to maintain an extreme view of State rights have acknowledged their error, accepted the situation, and are honest in their expressed desire for peace and in their professions of loyalty to the Government. It is true that carpet baggers, those who sought to carry out their selfish purpose, and those who have been compelled to yield to as competent yet more honest men than themselves, are dissatisfied. Quite naturally, many Senators would oppose the President, since he is so actively reforming a long abuse in the appointing power by party leaders of their friends to Federal offices. And others oppose him, because it is in their very nature to do so. But largely by means of this conglomerate opposition, the President is daily gathering strength. His liberal Republican policy is obtaining a fresh hold upon the masses of the Republican party and receives no opposition from the better class of the Democratic party. He has caught the predominant spirit of the age and is successfully carrying out his administration policy in harmonious conformity with this conservative spirit. To-day a better class of Federal officers hold position than for many years. There will be no political millennium, nor will party lines be swept away, but this new deal in politics has and will remove a vast amount of alleged partyism and corruption from national politics and from the very citadel of national government. As to the President being supported by his policies there is little question. Congressmen who have just returned from their constituents find that Hayes is growing in popularity with the people. Further, the windy trumpeting about his title to the executive office is being ridiculed on every hand. But yesterday the Republican Convention in New Hampshire endorsed the President in the very presence of Wm. E. Chandler. And now Edmunds comes forward in the Senate and champions his cause. We hail the situation of to-day, and believe that the foundation for a bright future for the Republican party is being laid, and that our party will be stronger, purer and larger in 1880 than it was in 1876.

Our thoughtful contemporary in his maudlin efforts to conciliate every public man and paper in the State, takes some pains to palliate our opposition to the public acts of G. W. Cassidy and their subsequent weak defense. We are not aware that any such defense is needed. If there be any malice in the controversy it rests with Mr. Cassidy. We are modest enough to claim that we have been exactly right in the discussion.

The *Enterprise* has received no less than four communications, one of them from Hon. B. H. Meder, of Carson, in relation to the proposed extra session of the Legislature. As Governor Bradley has emphatically refused to call the session, a discussion of the subject is useless, and the *Enterprise* refuses to reopen the fruitless controversy.

The most prominent lawyers before the United States Supreme Court are Matt. Carpenter, Sidney Bartlett, Senator Edmunds, Ben Butler, David Dudley Field, and Phillips of Alabama.

War Prospects.

A movement is imminent on the part of Germany to obtain seaboard under conditions which would seriously affect England. This consideration is having great influence in the Cabinet, on the side of those who advocate England's reserving her strength.

Some deeply important information has just reached England leading to the conviction that a warlike policy on the part of that country the East would be the forerunner of more serious complications nearer home. England is sending a number of her war vessels into the Levant. Germany proposes to have a hand in the new deal while Italy also has a word to say as to the course England is evidently pursuing. It is highly probable that if the English Parliament sustains the war policy of Disraeli, that the present complicated state of affairs in Europe may yet be disentangled only by war. The English Cabinet is divided on the war question and the Queen seems not at present possessed of the requisite tact and ability to command the situation. Parliament may therefore assert the incompetence of her Premier and accept his resignation. Should Gladstone again become Prime Minister, England would remain at peace. Unless great diplomatic skill is exhibited and international concessions are made, there may be a terrible conflict going on in Europe less than one year. The various national states are not all clean. There are old scores which may yet receive material attention.

Poor "Taxpayer."

We have often said that the columns of this paper were open for the expression of any citizen's opinion upon county matters. We have not limited this invitation to any clique or sect in the county, and renew the invitation at this time. One "Taxpayer," a man with whom we have never had a thought or interest in common, yesterday saw fit to avail himself of the privilege, and we published his communication without comment. Any assertion that he offered insult to the present Grand Jury is merely a transparent attempt to throw discredit upon his opinion. "Taxpayer" may be wrong, but there is a more honest method of proof which should be adopted. Let us not terrify the poor man by accusing him of insult, nor suggest to the Grand Jury that they are the only "best men in Washoe county." This is scarcely necessary in order to meet Taxpayers' opinions.

Governor Bradley says no extra session, and we believe that if the question could be left to the ballot box throughout the State the people would sustain him.—*Eureka Republican.*

The extra session business is, very fortunately for the people, squelched, and the unowned thank Gov. Bradley for it. Those who read Hobart's second letter that the State was run for \$250,000, and then ascertained that the State is run for \$520,000—more than twice Hobart's estimate—came very wisely to the conclusion that there is no particular necessity for the State to squander \$40,000.

The Alta Justice muss is creating considerable excitement in Virginia City. No fights have yet occurred and the hungry local reporter nearly starves for an item. Dan DeQuille is too kind hearted to enjoy a satisfactory fight, but would consent to dish one up in good style. Sam Davis would take in a first class row with immense satisfaction. Wells Dury would give 50 cents to stand in a safe place and gaze in wonder upon the contests of huge Cornishmen.

The *Journal* was much better than usual Wednesday, especially in the editorial columns. The careful reader will discover the cause in the fact that a butcher is temporarily in charge. He signs two columns and a half of the editorial page, for the remainder he is not responsible.

The Truckee *Republicans* complains that our county jail is too well kept; that prisoners are fed and cared for in a style which makes their imprisonment but a slight punishment. The fact is Sheriff Lamb don't believe in half starving or mistreating the prisoners under his charge.

The only Turkish army south of the Balkans is in danger of capture or annihilation.

Communicated.

EDITOR GAZETTE: The half-column leader of the *Journal* on Taxpayer's Grand Jury article is a crusher. Of course the "honest Iago" means every word of it. It is barely possible some printing job might be brought to light wherein the county has been mulcted in hundreds of dollars yearly for several years past. Of course the Grand Jurors were not his special friends or the friends of other county officials; yet, the powers have chosen from a select coterie the same men in rotation some times, yet the same whose influence govern the action of Grand Jurors, and always of political proclivities whose sympathies oppose investigation.

The law provides that Grand Jurors shall be selected from the taxpayers of the county by lot, etc. The Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners says they are not so selected, but are chosen orally by the Judge and himself, each in turn making a selection. Now, I submit, Mr. Editor, under this state of facts what becomes of the strictures, of the purity, of the immaculate Nevada State *Journal* man? Bah! He "stands in" for anything that may in future assist the great ME. But, sir, stigmatizing Taxpayer as a fool or an idiot is his only argument, and, of course, a crusher with him; but to a discriminating public will it not appear as the bray of a beast who hath more ears than brains?

I still insist that my former statements and conclusions are correct, and, if necessary, will furnish testimony sustaining them. The present Grand Jury has some of the same old stock; and the special guardian of all our Grand Jurors is, as usual, there.

Taxpayer stands corrected as to the publishing of the last Grand Jury's report. It should have been the last June term, the report of which the *Journal* editor refused to publish—on what grounds, let him answer.

Again, I say, give us a clean, new deal. TAXPAYER.

Irrigation Scheme.

Honest, outspoken Tom Fowler declares publicly that the outrageous act of the Democratic Senate of California on the Irrigation Commission will kill the Democratic party in the San Joaquin Valley.—*Carson Tribune.*

The Sacramento Bee strongly condemns the action of the California Senate in killing the West Side Irrigation Scheme. Several years ago Schriber of Stanislaus county introduced a bill into the Legislature and we believe it passed both Houses allowing five trustees without giving bonds to obtain from the people and State, \$4,000,000 with which to construct a canal from Fresno City, or possibly higher up the San Joaquin river, to a point north of Ellis Station on the C. P. R. R. The canal would run through a very rich section of farming land, lying immediately west of the San Joaquin river. The farmers in this rich land section can raise not more than two crops out of five. The principal cause being lack of rain. They were by the terms of the bill and private agreement to give to those five trustees to whom we have referred, \$1 25 per acre on their land for 49 years. The farmers of whom there were many squatters, had just failed to raise a crop when this scheme was sprung. They were informed that for many months they would be employed with teams to work on this canal and thus induced a large number signed a petition to fleece the State. Now the scheme is modified and up before the California Legislature. Tom Fowler of Tulare is a thick headed mule. He is honest as far as we know, but every honest fool should not be a Senator.

It is a little amusing to see a man who has laughed at his neighbor's frantic efforts to pick up his hat as it was provokingly borne along by a strong gale of wind, when his own hat takes a sail out into the thickest cloud of dust, to watch him start forth like an athlete, with injured feelings, quicken his pace, then slacken it to pick up the "cussed thing," and after numerous failures finally grab his hat as he would a monster, draw it tightly down on his ears, and then steal off round the corner, vainly attempting to look as if nothing had happened.

The Carson *Tribune* entered upon its tenth volume yesterday, and announces that its financial outlook never looked better.

Labor Question.

The turbulent labor agitators have grown so bold that Mayor Bryant of San Francisco has taken steps to prevent the execution of their incendiary threats. Kearney and his lieutenants are in prison. General McDowell has promised military assistance should such assistance be needed to preserve order. A large number of hoodlums and others who are not laborers in the true sense, form a considerable part of the large law-defying body of agitators. They have some grounds for complaint but have gone far beyond their original purpose, overstepped their legitimate sphere of action, and are now a just source of apprehension. Should they be allowed to continue their riot-producing meetings San Francisco would, within a few weeks, witness the dreadful riotous scenes which have been enacted at New York City. There are but few who do not sympathize with the hard-working man, but a set of barnacles on society—men too rotten lazy to work for reasonable wages, but who spend their time in exciting discontent among those who are industrious, and at the same time talk themselves into a frenzy over largely imagined and exaggerated evils, for this class, we say, there is little or no sympathy due. They are the fomenters of all disturbances, and when they show their hands should be dealt with severely by the law.

It is true there are thousands of men and women in California and Nevada who are out of employment. But it is not also true that the larger number of these persons might find work if they honestly sought it? If others have no labor for them let them create employment. Men and women of good habits and able bodies were never made to starve on the Pacific Coast. We have seen men and women flock by the score to the employment offices and their bulletin boards in San Francisco, all very anxious to get work; yes, they were starving. Well we expected the long array of "wanted" for this and that position would be filled. But no; on the next day we saw the same or nearly the same crowd back again. The servant girl said: I am not going out in the country to cook. A strong man, looking over the list, reads: "Wanted—Five men to milk at—, Marin county. Wanted—a man to tend saw; \$40 per month and board," etc. Well, he would not take such wages way up in the country where a fellow never sees anything. We Americans live too extravagantly; get or pay too high wages; don't branch out in business sufficiently; live on excitement too much; are not as industrious, steady and frugal as we should be.

A large number of young men want to hang around town and barely live, instead of becoming mechanics, farmers, tradesmen, etc. Enterprise, long, patient, saving toil. To these things we are too largely, as a people, strangers. Speculation finds its votaries, but the more grievous fact is that too many hangers-on gather bare living from this speculation, and we speculate, regardless of any moral scruples. We expect to spend a dollar to-day and to-morrow reap disproportionate profits. Did we have more intelligent enterprise, cheaper labor, and less dissipation among the working classes, we should see few unemployed men.

A Eureka correspondent of the *Enterprise* says Senator Geo. A. Baker wants to succeed Kittrell as Attorney-General. "Baker is a very light weight, gifted with a good deal of gab, etc. etc."—*Exchange.*

It seems that certain henchmen throughout the State conceive it their duty to set up some man for office and then pour their political slime over his carcass.

SMELTING FURNACE.—Messrs. Evans & Prescott of this city have patented a smelting furnace and condensing attachment for smelting ores, dust and tailings, which, they claim, will successfully treat the flue dust of smelting furnaces.—*Carson Tribune.*

It can't be possible that Creal has gone over to Carson.

From Supt. James Fair's report to the stockholders of the California mine, we learn that this mine has yielded in the past year \$18,924,850 27, total expenses for running the mine \$4,281,880 64.

"Utilizers of margins," is what the rounders call themselves when rolling a drunk in Eureka.

National Banks and Government Bonds.

Senator Voorhees of Indiana, in his big speech on finance, thus commented on the system of national banks:

The system of national banking now in use is the most elaborate and complete scheme for making the people pay tribute to wealth in order to obtain a circulating medium ever known in the financial history of the world. There is not a dollar in the hands of the people on which they have not paid a tax for the privilege of having it put in circulation by the Government. The national bank is the middleman between the Government and the people, and is enormously paid for doing what the Government ought to do itself. On October 1, 1877, there were 2080 National Banks, with resources of \$1,741,000,000, and on these resources the interest paid by the people was \$130,000,000 per annum.

The founding of National Banks was the result of two causes. First—A blunder on the part of a former Secretary of the Treasury, and second, the avariciousness of certain moneyed corporations in the North. U. S. bonds should be held by the people and not in banks.

Sherman's popular loan should have been presented earlier. We like the more extreme views of Wood, Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, viz: Would it not be well to use the certificates authorized to be issued in lieu of postal money orders, which the bill called for, as currency, especially as the denominations ran down as low as \$10, and whether, after the expiration of one year in which they bore interest, they could not then be used upon their par face, with accrued interest, as currency, precisely the same as the legal tender notes now are, and whether the effect would not be to add \$600,000,000—the amount of 5-20's yet unfunded—to the circulating medium of the country. A few hundred millions in bonds might be thrown out for acceptance by the people and the same be used as greenbacks are to-day. Thus the United States would save an immense yearly interest, and from her sinking fund would be enabled rapidly to redeem her currency with gold and silver. Of course National Banks cannot be shut down now, but their number can be gradually decreased until the system shall pass entirely away. If Government bonds in small denominations were taken up by the people, a few more sub-Treasuries would be necessary, but the loss by bonds destroyed would more than pay the expense of running two or three sub-Treasuries.

WILD SHOOTING.—Three men got on a tear Wednesday night, and about 11 o'clock inaugurated a promising drunken row. They drew their pistols in front of Harry Noyes's and commenced shooting. Several shots were fired without any serious results. One man had his finger shot off and one ball went crashing through the front window of Harrie's restaurant, the other shots went straying lively around, but drunkard like hit no one. Several officers promptly put in an appearance, but were unable to find the guilty parties. A number of persons were in range distance of the shots, but by fortunate chance escaped without being shot. Be a little careless gentlemen; we are not anxious to announce the death of any innocent person. Shoot all you please but don't resort to the principal streets of our town to practice your wild firing.

Gov. L. R. Bradley, was in town Wednesday last, and that night he went to Elko, where he will remain for a week or ten days. He will then return to Reno. The Governor is enjoying the best of health, and is in excellent spirits. We understand that the Governor says that he will not be a candidate for re-election. He is advanced in years and has held the office for two terms, and therefore considers it ill advised in him to consent that his name shall be used again by a nominating convention. Nor will he permit others to further their selfish interests by making him their cats paw. Governor Bradley has done faithful service for Nevada, and now desires to withdraw from the political field.

Boys should not shy rocks at China wash houses. We have known of the heathens shooting at boys for this same thing, and we do not wish to chronicle the death of any of our youths at the hands of Chinamen; it's bad enough to have them run over by locomotives or torn to fragments by giant powder.

The Pardoning Power.

The Board of Pardons met yesterday for the January term of 1878. All the members of the Board were present. Petitions were presented, letters read and the ordinary routine of business gone through with on the docket, with the appended results.

Ah Mook, rejected.
Wm Chamberlain, postponed.
Geo. Fisher, dismissed.
Jas. Burk and W. C. Tracy, rejected.
Stephen H. Winnie, pardoned.
John Sheehan, restored to citizenship.
Maggie Hart, rejected.
Thomas Ryan, rejected.
Geo. Hall, postponed.
Geo. Price, postponed.
Henry Hickman, rejected.
W. R. Robertson, rejected.
Jas. Gleason, rejected.
Dan. F. Taylor, postponed till to-day.

The happy Winnie (we almost wrote Winner, but he wouldn't care), was liberated yesterday afternoon. The Board did well in his case. A very affecting letter was received from his mother, which no Pardoning Board in the world could fail to appreciate.

See the card elsewhere endorsing the Home Mutual Insurance Co. A. C. Bragg is the agent for Reno, and will give the necessary information to all those who desire to insure. Curious subject, "The Bed is Shorter Than a Man Can Stretch Himself upon it," which, we suppose, means that if the bed is too short he can't stretch himself. Let him go outside, then.

The Alta-Justice trouble has virtually been settled by the removal of Sam Curtis' fighters. The miners' union would not stand any foolishness, and marched in a body to the Justice and demanded that the non-members of the union, the hired pugilists, should be removed at once. They stood in like men and quietly departed for their inviting homes.

Anyone in search of a very desirable house and lot will find a local ad, headed "for sale or rent," in another column of special interest. The house has just been built and is in a very desirable location. It would make a very pleasant residence for a young married couple.

New Logic.—It was said that the rise in Ophir was due to the commencement of work at all points on the 1900-foot level. Ophir is two dollars less to-day, from which we infer that work has been suspended at several points on this level.

The Austrian Embassy at Constantinople has been notified that Austria is opposed to a separate peace, and intends to support the treaty of Paris. This is regarded as a sign of an understanding between England and Austria.

An Englishman named Thomas Booth was accidentally killed at Santa Monica, Cal., a few days ago, by falling from a perpendicular bluff 125 feet high.

The truth in regard to Judge Wright's charge to the Grand Jury has not yet been published. We may perhaps discuss the matter when the jury is discharged.

Miss Julia Allen returned to her home in Santa Rosa, Wednesday evening. She is a pleasant genial young lady, and will be greatly missed in Reno society.

The recent rise in Ophir is attributed to the resumption of work at all points on the 1900-foot level. Perhaps this is the real cause.

Henry Rhue is afflicted with scarlet fever. We hope he will not rue his affliction. We beg your pardon, but the scarcity of locals etc.

The first public evening reception of President and Mrs. Hayes was held at the Executive Mansion Wednesday evening, and was largely attended many foreign ministers, members of the Cabinet, Senators and Representatives in Congress (with their ladies) being present, besides hundreds of private citizens. One feature that attracted attention was the large attendance of Southern citizens. This is the first time such general social calls have been made by Southern people since the beginning of the war.

State News.

The Board of Pardons has adjourned and will not meet for three months.

Mighels, of the Carson Appeal, is inclined to take some comfort with President Hayes, since the President has reappointed Sam Wright Receiver of public moneys at the Carson Land Office.

The Supreme Court is in session. The following cases have been argued and submitted: State of Nevada vs. P. V. Drake and the Attorney General for the former and C. J. Hillier for the latter. State of Nevada vs. Con. Virginia Mining Company vs. P. V. Drake and the Attorney General.

John W. Mackey has accepted the position of Honorary Commissioner of the State of Nevada to the Paris Exposition, which was tendered him by Governor Bradley.

Ex-Officer Kengle of Virginia City, has been trying his revolver over the head of one A. Chevarria, without due license. Justice Knox will adjudge the little unpleasantness.

The Pioche Record believes Thos. A. Hale a good man for State Controller.

W. H. Virden, book-keeper and mining reporter for the Gold Hill News, it is stated, cleaned up \$7,300 from the recent Alta deal, from which he is unable to drive his own horse and buggy.

The United States Marshal has received word from the Indian Department that General McDowell has received orders to place a company of infantry at his disposal, in case he shall require military aid in removing from the Pyramid Lake Reservation persons who are there engaged in illegal fishing. Marshal Ash intends to try to get along without calling for the soldiers.—Virginia Chronicle.

Lake Tahoe, says the Truckee Republican, was never in the recollection of the oldest settler as low as it is at present.

The squaws of Pioche have taken to wearing kid gloves and the Indians to robbing houses. The civilization of the red race is advancing.

The yearly consumption of liquors and cigars in Eureka is in the neighborhood of \$750,000.

Parties who have been over at Como, examining the abandoned mines of that district, speak very highly of several of the principal veins as seen in the light of our present mining knowledge.

From figures obtained from the Superintendents of the mines and mills of Lincoln county, says the Pioche Record, we learn that the bullion shipments for the year 1877 amounted to over \$600,000.

A BLOODY ROW IN PARADISE.—The Silver State of the 16th has the following: A note from Paradise Valley informs us that a row occurred in the village last Sunday, which threatened for a while to end fatally. One individual, while under the influence of "spirits," entered a saloon with a loaded and cocked revolver in his hand, and remarked that two or three of those present were his meat. A bystander grabbed the pistol which went off during the scuffle that ensued for its possession, the ball grazing the back of the peacemaker's hand, but fortunately, breaking no bones. A rough and tumble fight followed, in which one man had a mansard roof built on his head and his eyes blacked until they stuck out like a bay window from his face.

WASHINGTON, January 16.—At a Cabinet session to-day the subject of national finances was earnestly considered. It is determined to give notice to the syndicate that the department intends to terminate its contract with them. Secretary Sherman will immediately prepare an advertisement for a popular loan. The Cabinet also gave attention to the Chinese question. The President will address a special message to Congress on the subject.

The Rye Patch mill is again in full blast. The water pipes, which were frozen up during the cold spell, have been thawed out and the machinery is again in motion, and producing bullion at the rate of one thousand dollars per day.

Erzeroum is now little better than a huge hospital. Typhus fever is raging in the town, and about 100 Turkish soldiers die daily and two or three are frozen to death every night.

The scene in the House of Representatives on the 15th is described as one of uncommon and disgraceful uproar.

A Winnemucca divine is preaching against Spiritualism. He says it is rank materialism, and its progress is backwards. He says it annihilates all the progress of eighteen centuries and and accepts the old religious system of Greece and Rome.

A serious railroad accident occurred near Tarriffville, Connecticut, Tuesday evening. An excursion train fell through a trestle bridge, and from fifteen to twenty persons were killed and and forty wounded.

The carver asked Mr. — which he would have, a leg or a wing? "It's a matter of perfect indifference to me," replied the person addressed. "And to me," replied the carver, laying down his knife and fork and resuming his dinner.

That there are, says the Sacramento Bee, an unusually large number of idle and dissolute people in the State this Winter cannot be denied. San Francisco has her hands already full, and Sacramento is in the same fix.

RENO SAVINGS BANK.

Capital Stock.....\$100,000
President.....M. C. LAKE
Vice-President.....J. E. JONES
Manager.....JAS. H. KINKEAD

DIRECTORS:
M. C. LAKE, J. E. JONES, G. W. HUFFA, KER. L. L. CROCKETT, J. S. SHOE-MAKER.
BUY AND SELL
CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE,
MINING STOCK, U. S. BONDS,
MAKE COLLECTIONS.
RECEIVE DEPOSITS
And do a general
BANKING BUSINESS.

Correspondents Anglo-Californian Bank, San Francisco
Messrs. J. & W. Sellman & Co., New York
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AGENTS FOR
Phoenix of Hartford, Home of New York, and London Assurance
Fire Insurance Companies.
BANK open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

QUEEN'S Prescription and Family DRUG STORE.

West Side Virginia Street, Reno.

(Next door to Knut's Variety Store.)

THE BEST OF MEDICINES

AND
Toilet Articles,
AT THE

LOWEST PRICES.

R. E. Queen,
Opera Building, Virginia Street.
1-5tf

WESTERN HOTEL.

PLAZA STREET, NEAR SIERRA, RENO.

J. D. SHAW, Proprietor.

Board & Lodging per week, \$7.

" " " " " day, \$1.

Single Meals, 25 Cents.

Lodging, 25 and 50 Cents.

A BATH ROOM CONNECTED WITH THE HOUSE.

THIS HOTEL HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY overhauled and all its apartments put in excellent order for the accommodation of guests.
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
J. D. SHAW.

STEAMBOAT SPRINGS.

THIS popular place of Summer resort is well prepared to suit the health or pleasure seeking public.

HOT OR COLD BATHS:

MINERAL OR SULPHUR BATHS.

First rate Hotel Accommodations. Every attention paid to the comfort, pleasure or health of visitors.

Terms Reasonable.

1-15tf **M. & J. RAPP.**



FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

Cohn & Isaacs,

BRANCH WHITE HOUSE,

No. 19, Commercial Row, Reno

HAVE JUST UNPACKED

A LARGE STOCK

OF THE

FINEST

AND

Most Fashionable

MEN'S AND BOYS'

CLOTHING,

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

EVER OFFERED

In this City or on the Coast.

A FULL LINE OF

ENGLISH BELFAST ULSTERS,

Chinchilla,

Beaver, and

Diagonal

OVERCOATS,

AND BUSINESS SUITS.

Medicated and Shrink

FLANNEL UNDERWEAR,

All Sizes and Colors.

Genuine Juvvin Kid Gloves.

DERBY RIBBED AND SCOTCH

WOOL UNDERWEAR.

Boys and Children's Gar-

ments and Overcoats.

THE MOST FASHIONABLE HATS

IN THE CITY.

We will sell all these goods at such price

as will astonish the closest buyer.

COHN & ISAACS

No. 19, Commercial Row, next to the

Postoffice.

1-15tf

JACOB PRESCOTT'S

Holiday

PROCLAMATION

Christmas, 1877.

New Years, 1878.

HAVING DEFERRED OUR PURCHASES

of Fall and Winter goods till late in the

season, we were enabled to take advantage

of the dullness in the market, and have laid in

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED

Stock of Goods

WHICH WE EVER BROUGHT TO RENO.

These goods, offered to the

HOLIDAY TRADE

AT

Extraordinarily Low Prices,

CONSIST IN PART AS FOLLOWS:

Ladies'

BASKET AND BEAVER CLOAKS

Dress Goods,

Domestics,

Flannels,

Sheeting,

Table Linen,

Napkins,

Towels,

Nottingham Lace,

and Wall Paper.

ALSO A FULL LINE OF

Ladies' and Children's Underwear.

And a large variety of

FANCY GOODS

Suitable for the Holidays.

The ladies of Reno and vicinity will do

well to call upon me before making their

purchases.

12-19tf **J. PRESCOTT.**

O. C. SWAIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS.

Room 5, No. 202 Sansome St.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

IMPERIAL EGG FOOD,

Which is highly recommended by all those who have used it, for making poultry healthy and active, and for Laying Hens, Winter as well as Summer.

1-4tf

CAUTION NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby cautioned against

purchasing the following certificates of

stock in the Jones & Kinkead Mining Com-

pany, the same having been sold this day to

pay delinquent assessment on account of as-

essment No. 4, levied November 5th, 1877:

Names.	No. Cert.	Shares.	Am't.
J. J. Becker.....	12	5000	\$100 00
J. J. Becker.....	13	5000	100 00
J. J. Becker.....	14	500	10 00
J. J. Becker.....	15	500	10 00
J. J. Becker.....	16	500	10 00
J. J. Becker.....	17	500	10 00
J. J. Becker.....	18	500	10 00
J. J. Becker.....	19	500	10 00
J. J. Becker.....	20	387	7 74
E. W. Calk.....	43	200	4 00
E. W. Calk.....	61	100	2 00
E. W. Calk.....	64	100	2 00
T. W. Longley.....	75	100	2 00
L. C. Savage.....	124	250	5 00
J. L. McFarlin.....	132	1000	20 00
C. T. Bender.....	194	100	2 00
S. M. Roberts.....	158	589	11 78
O. Chandler.....	161	200	4 00

By order of the Board of Trustees.

L. C. BATCHELDER, Secretary.

Reno, Jan. 4th, 1878.

X. X. X.

TALLMAN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF A. J. KANE'S

Improved

X. X. X. Bleaching Soap,

Challenge the State to produce a soap bearing

any comparison to it in quality. It is war-

anted to do A No. 1 Washing

WITHOUT RUBBING.

Or injury to the finest fabrics, (if the direc-

tions which accompany each bar are strictly

followed), or money refunded.

Factory near Iron bridge, Reno. 12-25

New Grocery Store.

ALL KINDS OF

Groceries,

Fruits,

Vegetables.

Tobacco,

Cigars.

BUY AND SELL FOR CASH, AND CAN

therefore sell everything in my line at

reduced prices.

Store on Commercial Row, next door to

Reno Market, Reno, Nevada.

4-27tf **H. N. RIGGEN, Prop.**

FANCY VARIETY AND MUSIC STORE.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS,

FINE FRENCH CANDIES,

Toys, Fancy Articles, Musical Instruments.

THE LATEST SHEET MUSIC.

PIANOS FOR RENT OR SALE.

Agents for Steinway, Weber, Chickering

and Steadman Pianos.

Stationery, Books, Cards, Cutlery,

Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

In a word, anything and everything you

want can be found at

G. J. Brookins & Co.'s.

Virginia Street, Reno, Nevada.

8-8tf

N. J. SALISBURY.

F. W. WETHERILL.

Salisbury & Wetherill,

At the Old Stand, on Virginia Street.

FANCY AND STAPLE

Family Groceries.

THE choicest articles to be had in the West-

ern markets constantly on hand.

Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Poultry, Fruits and

Vegetables, and all other ranch produce, are

received daily.

Best Brands of Cigars and Tobacco.

Also FISHING TACKLE, and a large stock

of varieties.

We deliver goods free of charge, and

will in all cases guarantee satisfaction.

2-21tf **Salisbury & Wetherill,**

RENO LUMBER COMPANY.

CHARLES C. GRIFFIN, JOHN BOYD

Courtois & Boyd,

Sash, Blinds, Doors, Mouldings, Rustic S-

dine, Fence, Edge Siding, Dressed

Flooring, Dressed Lumber, Door

and Window Frames, and

Wood Turning.

BEADSTEDS, CRIBS AND LUNGES.

Orders Promptly Filled.

SCREEN DOORS & WIRE CLOTH

Cheap Wood.

PINE Wood sawed into stove lengths and

delivered for \$7.00 per cord. Cedar wood

\$7, and mountain mahogany for \$8.20 per

cord. All kinds sawed and delivered. Wood

sawed in any part of Reno in lots not less

than 10 cords, for one dollar per cord.

Special attention given to

FANCY STYLES OF DOORS.

4-5tf

MECHANICS' STORE AGAIN ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.</

RENO WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The Clock of Clocks.

A Pennsylvania outdoes the Work of Habrecht, of Strasburg.

In Mangel's building is now on exhibition, in all probability, the most wonderful clock in the world. It was built by Stephen D. Engle, a watchmaker at Hazleton. He is about forty-five years of age and was about twenty years in perfecting the clock. Mr. Reid paid about \$5,000 for it. Engle never saw the Strasburg clock. In fact, he has not traveled more than 200 miles from home at any time. This clock stands eleven feet high. At its base it is about four feet wide, and at the top about two. It is about three feet deep at the base, gradually lessening towards the top. Its colors are dark brown and gold.

The Strasburg clock is thirty feet high, yet its mechanism is not so intricate nor has it as many figures as the Hazleton clock. The Strasburg clock's figures are about three feet high and those of the American clock about nine inches. Three minutes before the hour a pipe organ inside the clock plays an anthem. It has five tunes. Bells are then rung, and when the hour is struck double doors in an alcove open and a figure of Jesus appears. Double doors at the left then open and the apostles appear slowly, one by one, in procession. As they appear and pass Jesus they turn towards him. Jesus bows, the apostles turn again and proceed through the double doors in an alcove on the right. As Peter approaches, Satan looks out of a window above and tempts him. Five times the devil appears, and when Peter passes denying Christ, the cock flaps his wings and crows. When Judas appears Satan comes down from his window and follows Judas out in the procession, and then goes back to his place to watch Judas, appearing on both sides. As the procession has passed, Judas and the three Marys disappear and the doors are closed.

The scene can be repeated seven times in an hour, if necessary, and the natural motion of the clock produces it four times per hour, whereas the Strasburg procession is made but once a day, at 12 o'clock. Below the plaza is the main dial, about thirteen inches in diameter. To its right is a figure of Time with an hour-glass. Above this is a window, at which appear figures representing Youth, Manhood and Old Age. To the left of the dial is a skeleton representing Death. When the hour hand approaches the first quarter, Time reverses his hour-glass and strikes one on a bell with his scythe, when another bell inside responds; then Childhood appears instantly. When the hour hand approaches the second quarter, or half hour, there are heard the strokes of two bells. Then Youth appears and the organ plays a hymn. After this Time strikes two and reverses his hour-glass, when two bells respond inside. One minute after this a chime of bells is heard, when a folding door opens in the upper porch and one at the right of the court, when the Saviour comes walking out. Then the apostles appear in procession. The clock also tells of the moon's changes, the tides, seasons, days, and day of the month and year, and signs of the zodiac; and on top a soldier in armor is constantly on guard, walking back and forward. As the hours advance, Manhood, Old Age and Death take part in the panorama.—*Reading Eagle.*

Bodie Items.

A correspondent of the Carson Tribune furnishes that paper with the following:

Complaints are numerous respecting the way in which our mails are managed between here and Carson, and vice versa. Several of our leading firms have lost so many letters in transit that they have discontinued sending by the U. S. mail and now patronize Wells, Fargo & Co. This morning, on the arrival of the stage, it was discovered that the Bodie mail bag had been sent to Benton and the latter's mail received here, to the great annoyance of business men.

Owing to the continuance of fine weather the erection of buildings upon the different lots is progressing, and the town is now beginning to increase with great rapidity.

During the past week in the neighborhood of \$80,000 has been distributed among the miners in payment of December's pay roll. This is a large amount for a new camp, and one large company—the Syndicate—to hear from yet. One company alone—the Standard—paid out \$40,000. These figures are substantial, and cheerful proof that capital is pushing work in Bodie.

The Washington National Republican says that Hayes will sign the Silver Bill, when submitted. Some writers think that the Washington Republican does not know.

Chips of Other Blockheads.

There are highway robbers in North Carolina. They must be a Dick Turpin sort of fellows.

Little Frankie says that lightning never strikes twice in the same place, but that ain't the way with his ma.

Ajax defying the lightning must have been an impressive spectacle—much more so than three jacks defying a full hand.

Snobbishness spreading slowly, but surely, in Cabinet circles. A man can't get a foreign mission now unless he can spell.

"It seems appropriate," said the officiating clergyman, "that we should sing 'I would not live always.' It was a great favorite of the remains."

When the Indians left Washington the other day, Secretary Evarts warned them to put their moccasins as they passed through Chicago.

The bald-headed man is in great demand to act as judge at baby shows. We have always maintained that a way would ultimately be found to utilize him.

A Burlington, Vt., man has a cat four years old and weighs twenty-three pounds. When the animal rehearses for a evening concert, the neighbors evolve oaths which weigh more than the cat.

A baby has been born in Selma, Alabama, with a back-bone so much longer than is necessary that it can wag the end of it. Mr. Darwin! Mr. Darwin! Hi, there; quick, Mr. Darwin!

"Eggs are eight cents this morning," said a store keeper to a testy old rural gentleman. "Well, what of it?" the old man snarled. "Eggs have been at a cent ever since I can remember."

An old lady in London said to a street vagabond: "My good man, where is the Offord Arms?" to which the street vagabond opening his own arms, replied: "Here they is, mum, an' offered freely."

Says the Rome Sentinel: A farmer was asked why he did not take the newspaper. "Because," said he, "my father, when he died, left me a good many newspapers, and I have not read them through yet."

"Stop sending me the jernel enny more, ass you didnt notis the bigg hogg me husband butchered suddy and it dont fit me pantry shelves enny how." The husb—no, the "hogg" weighed 387.

Early rising was strongly advocated by the Duke of Wellington, who used to say: "When a man turns over in bed it is high time to turn out of it." No doubt he believes that "one good turn deserves another."

A witty French lady, who was an "adopted" member of a famous military corps, when a cigar was lighted in her presence with the remark, "I suppose they smoke in your regiment?" said, "Yes, but not in my company."

"Don't you find it hard to stand your misfortune?" asked a gossiping person to an acquaintance. "Oh, no; it's easy enough to stand my misfortunes; it's what people ask me about them that's to much for me," was the reply.

About Women.

Women now wear buttons all over them.

All trains are now worn long and narrow.

For evening toilets the elbow sleeve is still the rage.

Fancy bows for the neck are more in vogue than neckties.

Bows are much used and are made into all shapes and sizes.

Silk handkerchiefs are no longer in style except for the little folks.

A New York jury has decided that wedding presents belong to the wife.

The custom of making women post-masters has been in vogue for fifty-years.

There are little or no change in the shape of collars and cuffs, only the points of the former flare a little more.

Mrs. Helen P. Jenkins makes the point that the Bible never granted men the ballot.

The newest shoe buckles in Paris are like shawl pins, and bear the name of the wearer.

The services of women on the Boston School Board is said to have been thoroughly efficient.

All dress sleeves are worn closer than ever, and some are worn so close that it is difficult to bend the arm.

President Hayes says he would favor a constitutional amendment giving women the right to vote.

Kid gloves are cheaper than at any time since the war—probably because mitts are coming into vogue.

Salt Lake Tribune, of course: He was a Mormon elder, fresh from the evergreen forests of Norway, and as he waded into the liquid stream that wends its way to the swift-rolling Jordan to dip a Scandihoovian girl into the mysteries of this great Latter Day faith, he said: "I baptized you, swyster, in der name of der Sun, der—wat you call det oder feller's name?" "Damfino," said she, and they paddled silently and sadly to the shore.

Things I've had the Goodness to Observe.

That when a man crosses the street to shake hands with you after you have done him a great kindness, he is either very different from other men, or very desirous of another favor. In either case he is a person to be avoided.

That when a man confesses that "he has vices enough Heaven knows but such and such a vice is not one of them," it might be one of them with great advantage to his moral character, for it would displace a worse one.

That every man believes he has an uncommonly high instep to his foot, and a breadth of chest amounting to malformity.

That the dog in attendance of a very fat man is always an arrant coward. This fact is one of the most surprising in the whole range of sublimity truth. It belongs to a small but most interesting class of facts that cannot be explained, yet cannot be believed without explanation; that can be verified, but never accepted.

The most of the calmly confident and serenely cogent arguing is done on the wrong side.

That a crowd of twenty thousand people usually consists of six thousand human beings and a fellow computing their number.

That when your physician advises you, as you value your sanity, not to let the cares of business interfere with your regular hours of sleep, he can generally be shut up by asking him what he was doing last night. That is always advisable to shut up the physician.

The people who care more for poetry than potatoes are not so numerous as the poets believe—are, indeed, but little more numerous than the potatoes believe.

That after parting, if ever, from a scorable fellow who has held him "by the button a sensible man feels—for his purse.

That, taking the world together, and considering the principles governing the distribution of the prizes of life, the preponderance of the fool element is rather less than might reasonably have been expected.

That man whose capital is brain always appears to perfect security of investment to high rates of interest.

That the critical period of man's life is that between the age at which women begin to pass him without notice, and the age at which he begins to pass them with equal indifference.

The most men err in regarding the expression, "That is just like you," as very high praise.

That if "there were braveness before Agamemnon," and they got off with their lives, it must have been because they didn't happen to catch his eye. This, however, is more in the manner of reflection than observation.

That a successful liar is like an unambitious cobbler; he always sticks to his last. I will stick to this.—*Argonaut.*

A HANDY THING.—A woman is a handy thing to have about the house, the Newport Local thinks. She does not cost any more to keep than you'll give her, and she'll take a great interest in you. If you go out at night, she'll be awake when you get home, and then she'll tell you all about yourself and more too. Of course she'll know where you've been and what kept you out so late, and will tell you; yet, right after she gets through telling you that, she will ask you where you have been and what kept you out so late. And after you tell her, and she won't believe you, you mustn't mind that, and if, after going to bed, she says she hasn't closed her eyes the whole night, and then keeps up the matinee two hours longer, and won't go to sleep when she has a chance, you mustn't mind that either; it's her nature.

The Chicago Tribune states that the effect of the recess of Congress has been to allay all apprehensions of any disagreement between the President and Congress, especially the Senate. Removed from the scene of passion, Congressmen have found that the people are not concerned as to who shall hold the petty offices, and that these offices are themselves trifling compared with the great question of the future of the party and the country. Senators, especially, seem impressed with this view. The President is also more disposed to take counsel with the Republican leaders than he has hitherto been.

The eastern tobacco manufacturers oppose any reduction of the tax on that article because they would like to keep the monopoly. It might be well then to raise the tax on brown paper, cabbage and tea leaves, in order to reduce the profits of this amiable industry.

The Pope is kind enough to say that he pardoned Victor Emanuel before his death, and Victor is out with a few last words saying that he has loved the Pope with a clinging and self-denying love. So that's settled.

Victor Emanuel got off ahead of the Pope, but as old Vic. was excommunicated they will go to different places.

The School Teacher Who "Boards Round."

The district school is not entirely a bygone institution. When we say district school we do not intend to speak of that three-storied institution that now stands on an eminence, sporting a cupola, and perhaps a flag-staff, as we see it in so many New England towns. Oh, no! These are greater schools, with the primaries in the basement and successive stages of brain development above. The teacher who presides over the destinies of these several departments is called head master, and perhaps boards at a hotel. But the genuine district school whose significance comes down from remote generations, is another affair. Its master is a pedagogue, and he does not put up anywhere, but "boards round." The temple of knowledge of which he is the priest usually stands upon the bleakest hill-top in the community, because it is healthy. The cracks still admit the chilly winds, though the committee-man promises to attend to it when his wood-pile is up; so master and children shiver on through school hours. At their close the social duties of the former begin. He is not merely fulfilling the terms of his contract so far as replenishing the inner man is concerned, but he is also becoming acquainted with the parents of these he is called upon to instruct. The luxuries of rural life is spread before him. Butchering day proceeds him at each new place of entertainment. At one hospitable home he gets saucages in links; at another saucages in jars, so that he cannot complain of a lack of variety. At every minute after 9 o'clock in the evening the host's yawn subtends a large angle, until the guest takes the hint and asks to be shown to his room. Here again is luxury and distinction. The frigidities of the immaculate sheets, the order and hollow echoes of the apartment tell him that perhaps the spare chamber has seen the roses fade, the frost gather and snow fall without being profaned by a snore. Then he tumbles into four feet of feathers and dreams that he is a prince being smothered by the orders of a cruel and covetous uncle. The district school-master's season is now about in zenith. He is able to tell how he likes it, and if he is shrewd he is gaining deeper lessons in human nature and certain phases of life than the lessons his scholars are gaining from their books.—*Boston Post.*

Future Lumber Supply.

The rapid denudation of the eastern slope of the Sierras by the indomitable and aggressive armies of wood and lumber cutters, already indicates that the time is not remote when mining men in Western Nevada will have to seek a timber supply in other localities. Enterprising and prudent men are already preparing for this contingency, and are now actively engaged in locating and securing according to law extensive areas of timber lands in the great forest belt which extends through Sierra, Butte, Plumas, Lassen and Siskiyou, counties, California, to and into Oregon. This remarkable zone of timber has an average breadth of about 300 miles by a mean breadth of probably 100 miles, and is noted for the unrivaled magnitude of the forest trees which it contains. The great Plumas belt is the home of the gigantic sugar-pine—one of the most valuable lumber producing trees on the continent. It also abounds in splendid fir, yellow and white pine, lofty arborescent, oak, tamarack, aspen and other trees peculiar to the Sierra Nevada Mountains. This great supply of timber can be readily reached by way of Beckworth's Pass from Long Valley, and the route is entirely practicable for a narrow gauge railroad. Another route quite as practicable, and which for a road would also command the trade of two great valleys (Honey Lake and Surprise, the latter being the finest valley on the eastern slope of the mountains) is by way of Long Valley or Little Winnemucca Valley north to the magnificent timber around Eagle Lake. In view of the growing scarcity of timber for mining uses on this side of the mountains, it is gratifying to know that an inexhaustible supply is so easily obtainable on the western slope.—*Enterprise.*

A ROYAL MOTHER RAMFANT.—A London date of the 12th says that a Paris correspondent telegraphs that Ex-Queen Isabella, who, it was stated, would not be permitted to return to Spain on account of her action in connection with the expulsion from France of Don Carlos, insists upon attending the marriage of King Alfonso, her son, and the Spanish Ambassador at Paris is compelled to resort to numberless petty prevarications and stratagems to prevent her from carrying out her intentions. The marriage of King Alfonso and Princess Mercedes is now fixed for the 2d of February.

Sacramento is fully alive to the necessity of a more thorough drainage than it now possesses, and the subject of a new sewerage system is being earnestly discussed.

Creed Haymond, of Sacramento, aspires to California gubernatorial honors. Can't think of any objections just now.



Complete Triumph

AT THE CENTENNIAL,

As shown by the figures of the judges, which are the fundamental basis of all awards.

"WEBER."

	Bristow.	Kupka.	Oliver.	Schiedmayer.
Tone...	6	6	6	6
Equality...	6	6	6	6
Quality...	6	6	6	6
Touch...	6	6	6	6
	24	24	24	23-25

Thus the Weber Piano Received

95 out of a Possible 96,

While the highest number reached by any other of the forty manufacturers who competed, was only

91 out of a Possible 96;

And a juror adds: "Weber's Pianos were unquestionably the BEST PIANOS on exhibition. Weber's Grand Piano was the most WONDERFUL PIANO I EVER TOUCHED ON HEARD," and Weber Pianos must be recognized beyond controversy as the

"Standard for Excellence in Every Particular,"

UNDOUBTEDLY SUPERIOR to those of the American Manufacturers claiming the first prize at London, Paris and Vienna.

SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS

Of \$100 or more cash, balance \$25 per month, with interest.

Pacific Coast Agency

FOR THE UNRIVALLED

Estey Organs,

AND THE

Justly Celebrated

Standard Organs

Constantly on hand a large assortment of Reliable

CHEAP PIANOS.

\$50 or more cash; balance, \$15 or \$20 monthly, with interest.

German Uprights

FULL IRON FRAME,

EASY PAYMENTS.

For New Music,

Music Books,

Small Instruments,

Or any Article in the Music

Trade, Call on or Address

Sherman, Hyde & Co.,

Cor. Kearney & Sutter Sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

C. J. BROOKINS & CO. Sole Agent for Washoe County for the Weber Pianos.

10-1317

STEINWAY

PIANOS

Received the Highest Award

AT THE...

CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

AT PHILADELPHIA.

GRANDS!

SQUARES!

UPRIGHTS

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF NEW Styles. Prices from \$475 to \$1200. For sale for cash or on the installment plan. Illustrated catalogues mailed on application to

Matthias Gray,

105 Kearny Street, General Agent for Pacific 12-5-4m

ARLINGTON AVENUE

NURSERIES!

RENO, NEVADA.

THESE are the largest nurseries in the State of Nevada, where is grown everything in the nursery line adapted to our climate, such as

APPLES, PEARS, PLUMS, PEACHES, CHERRIES, QUINCES, Apricots, Nectarines, Grape Vines, and all Small Fruits, Butternuts, Walnuts, American and Spanish Chestnuts, Hardy Evergreens and Deciduous Ornamental Weeping Trees such as Norway Spruce, American Golden and Siberian Arbor-vitae,

Irish Juniper, that beautiful Evergreen ornamental shrub the Rhododendron, English Horse

Chestnuts, Silver Maple, Standard and Weeping Mountain Ash, Weeping Willows,

A fine assortment of Hybrid China, Tea and Moss Roses.

And many other varieties of trees, shrubs and plants not mentioned. Persons interested in the growing of fruit and ornamental trees shrubs, etc., are invited to call and see our Nurseries.

R. P. CHAPIN, Manager.

Arlington Avenue Nurseries, Reno, Nev